

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 56

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ARBITRATION BODIES UNITE FOR STRENGTH

American Arbitration Association, Just Formed of Three Others

CALLS GREAT STEP FORWARD FOR UNITY

Brings Into Harmony Various Movements for Settling Disputes Amicably

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—An order which consolidates the Arbitration Society of America, the Arbitration Foundation and the Arbitration Conference under the name of the American Arbitration Association, has just been signed by Judge Aaron J. Levy, sitting in Part I of the Supreme Court. This order enables arbitration in the United States to take a great step forward, in the opinion of leaders in the movement.

On signing the order, Judge Levy said: "I am especially happy to sign the order which brings into unity and harmony the various educational movements in the United States for the promotion of arbitration as a means of settling disputes. It is a real privilege to sign the order which helps to unite in one great movement the aspiration of our people for peace in all walks of life."

Judge Moses Grossman, founder of the Arbitration Society of America, commenting on the merger, said: "Since the Arbitration Society was founded the demand for information and service among business men who desire to make use of the benefits of the New York State and other arbitration law has far outgrown the modest organization which our directors incorporated."

Need Sympathy and Wisdom. "I believe this entire movement should be guided by a president and by men who can bring to it from every walk of life not only interest but sympathy and wisdom. In this consolidation we have brought together in the new council the men whose experience and knowledge are designed to make this movement a superb credit to the United States and a great asset to American business. The unification and consolidation of the activities for the promotion of business arbitration into the American Arbitration Association is the result of this belief."

Charles L. Bernheimer, who was president of the Arbitration Foundation and whose service to arbitration has received nation-wide recognition, expressed his opinion of the completion of the merger. It was designed, he said, "to bring together the best thought and effort in the country and to promote in a fundamental way and along sound educational lines the desire of all business men to resort to arbitration in the settlement of disputes."

Directorate and Council. Frank H. Sommer, chairman of the arbitration committee, said: "The work of research and conference which we set out to carry on in the Arbitration Conference can be more effectively accomplished with the support of a uniting body containing men familiar with the process of arbitration and whose counsel is needed in a movement which is now assuming great proportions."

The new association will be under a directorate composed of Lucius R.

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Humane Ideas Find Expression in Jail

Special Correspondence

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28

MODERN ideas in the handling of persons waiting action of grand jury or trial are embodied in the new \$1,000,000 criminal court building of Shelby County, Tennessee, which are proving of interest to students of criminology and penology.

The new building contains on its upper floors the county jail with a present capacity for 150 prisoners. Windows are, provided with the latest appliances for ventilation, and there is a system of artificial ventilation. Each cell accommodates two prisoners, and is equipped with hot and cold water, wash basin and toilet. Cooking is done in a modern kitchen; the prisoners are served from trays in their cells, and the jurors eat in their own dining room on the corridor with their dormitories.

PLANS CALL FOR AVIATION STUDY IN COLLEGES

Chairs of Aeronautics Suggested in Addition to Various Courses

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (P).—Tentative plans for administering the \$2,500,000 fund established by Daniel Guggenheim for the promotion of aeronautics were outlined here by Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, who suggested that the money be used to finance educational activities, research and the commercial development of aviation.

In addition to aeronautical courses now being taught in Eastern universities, the preliminary report suggested the establishment of chairs of aeronautics in colleges of the West, South and Southwest. There may be strong justification for the seniors in civil and mechanical engineering in one of the established engineering colleges on the west coast, inasmuch as no aeronautical instruction is available west of Michigan.

"In considering such projects," said the report, "one must not overlook the fact that at least one year must elapse before a chair could be established, another four years before students could be graduated and another, say, two years at least before these graduates will have 'found themselves.' So that in considering our market for aeronautical engineers we must look seven years ahead."

The educational activities under consideration include encouragement of general aviation lectures to seniors in civil and mechanical engineering at various universities, the setting up of special equipment for aeronautical education and research, the creation of aviation fellowships and arrangements for giving instruction in the practical mechanics of aircraft in trade schools.

Research, the report indicated, could be provided most effectively by financing the study of specific problems in the field of fundamental aerodynamics and in the nature of applied science. Such investigations would be assigned to organizations best equipped to handle them, preferably educational institutions. It was said that the fund might consider an annual grant over a period of years for aeronautical research to establish aeronautical laboratories.

In encouraging the development of commercial aviation, trustees of the fund have mapped out tentative plans to award prizes for devices or designs of importance to commercial aircraft, such as an ideal commercial plane or one which should be stable under the most adverse conditions, improved engine designs and auxiliary equipment for air transport. Other inventions and ideas, regardless of their commercial value, also would be solicited. This program likewise would involve the promotion of air routes and ports.

Blind Telephone Operators Prove Asset to Community

"Service Couldn't Be Better," Ohio Subscribers Say—16-Year Record for Bellers

BLOOMINGVILLE, O., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—It soon will be 16 years that the telephone exchange in Bloomingville, O., has been in charge of operators who are totally blind.

Bloomingville is a hamlet about midway between Cleveland and Toledo, in the heart of a rich rural community noted for fine farms and prosperous farmers.

The operators are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beller. Ask most anyone dependent on the Bloomingville telephone exchange for service, how this service is, "couldn't be any better."

Mr. and Mrs. Beller are on the job all the time—24 hours a day. And, moreover, they are pleasant, polite, painstaking and accommodating at all times and under all circumstances.

If Jim Jones doesn't happen to be at home the chances are that Mr. and Mrs. Beller are aware of the fact; accordingly, if John Brown tries to get Jim by phone he is promptly advised that Jim is unavailable.

"But if you want me to tell him you called when he gets home, and have him call you," Mr. or Mrs. Beller—whichever one happens to be on the switchboard—will say, and if

BAKING MERGER PLAN MAY FORM CONGRESS ISSUE

\$1,000,000,000 Proposed Corporation Seeks to Unite Three Large Concerns

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Whether the proposed Ward Food Products Corporation for which articles of incorporation were taken out in Baltimore on Saturday with capitalization said to be more than \$1,000,000,000, is to be a philanthropic enterprise, as its officials declare, or a monopoly of an essential food, is a question certain to come up both before the Federal Trade Commission and before Congress. The merger would link the Ward Bakery Company, the General Bakery Corporation, and the Continental Baking Corporation, the latter of which is already under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission.

Two years ago Robert M. La Follette Sr., then Senator from Wisconsin, directed the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain whether there was restraint of trade in the bread industry. Since that time the process of consolidation in the baking business has gone steadily on and reached its climax in the present proposed merger, while the subject of the federal inquiry has produced pronounced reverberations in Washington.

Criticism of Inquiry Method

The commission's handling of the baking investigation has produced criticism from some members of Congress and from the minority of the commission. John F. Nugent and Huston Thompson. Testimony in the case of the Continental Baking Company will be taken next month before an examiner of the commission. With the present merger going on right in the middle of this inquiry, the situation is full of potential controversy. A complaint was filed against the Continental Baking Company last April charging that it had violated anti-trust laws by acquiring bakeries scattered over the United States. Since that time the Continental has taken over a total of 16 more plants, it is said.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is understood to be making an investigation of the present status of the bread industry while Mr. La Follette refused to comment on the proposed new merger. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, was more outspoken. He declares the Ward merger would cause a monopoly of one of the people's necessities of life. In discussing the proposed philanthropies with which Mr. Ward is said to be considering binding up the incorporation of his immense business, Mr. Norris says he refuses to accept these humanitarian motives as the underlying purpose of the merger without further proof.

Sees Control of Supply

Mr. Norris believes that the new corporation would be in "absolute control of the main food supply of the Nation." He adds that he cannot conceive of a free people under the democratic system of government submitting to it.

The proposed merger undoubtedly will be taken up for serious consideration by the Federal Trade Commission. Members of the commission refuse to comment on the matter. It indicated, however, that it is likely to widen the hearing already existing between the minority and majority members formed by the Continental Baking Corporation Company case.

Last November Mr. Thompson, it is recalled, issued a statement charging that the majority of the commission were trying to "load up action on the complaint filed against the Continental concern by needless delays."

Basel M. Manly, representative of the People's Legislative Service, is among those attacking the merger. He has issued a statement saying: "While the Federal Trade Commission was under definite orders to ascertain whether there was any tendency toward a monopoly—the biggest trust in the world was being formed."

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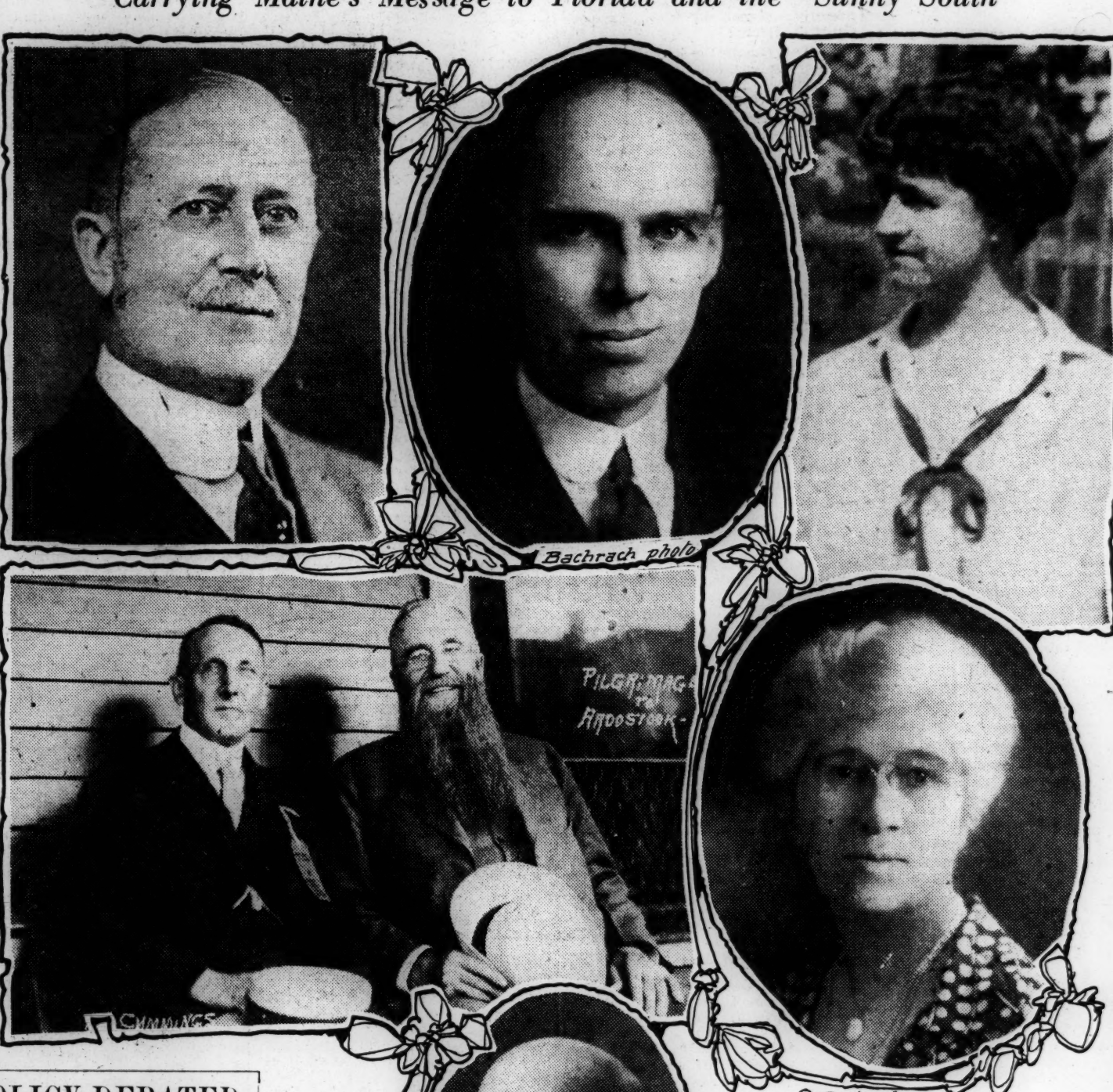
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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Carrying Maine's Message to Florida and the "Sunny South"



POLICY DEBATED BY DEMOCRATS

Senate and House Leaders Holding Conferences on Party Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Democratic leaders of the House and Senate held a policy conference at the home of Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, last night. The only non-Congressional Democratic leader who was present was Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket in 1920, who was in Washington for the day on his way to Florida.

Among those present were: Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, floor leader; Peter G. Gerry, Senator from Rhode Island, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce; T. H. Caraway, Senator from Arkansas; Burton K. Wheeler, Senator from Montana; William A. Oldfield, Representative from Arkansas, House leader; and Cordell Hull, Representative from Tennessee, formerly chairman of the National Committee.

Participate in Councils

Several other conferences with individual senators by members of the group were held. Royal S. Copeland, New York; Pat Harrison, Mississippi; and William H. King, Utah, were among those called upon.

Participants at the larger meeting stated that the gathering was held for the purpose of effecting a working arrangement among members of the party in the two houses of Congress, and also to discuss preliminary plans for the congressional elections which take place later in the year. They said that this meeting was a number that will be held from time to time during the session of Congress.

Tariff and Agriculture

There has been no co-ordinating between leaders of the party of the two houses since this Congress convened. This has been the subject of comment about the Capitol and is said to have been one of the reasons for the conferences.

It was indicated at the close of the larger gathering that the tax bill, one of the major instances where Democratic leaders of the two houses had no party policy, should be considered as a settled matter, and ignored as a controversial question.

With it out of the way, the Democrats, it was intimated, wish to be prepared with a united program on the tariff and agricultural questions and also on the foreign war debt settlements which they opposed in the House and will oppose in the Senate.

NIEMEN TIMBER REGULATIONS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Lithuanian Government has proclaimed regulations by which permission is granted for the floating on the Niemen of timber from any adjacent state, not excluding Poland, with the same facilities as those enjoyed by Lithuanian timber. The Lithuanian Government is bound by the Memeled convention to give facilities to Poland for this purpose, but negotiations between the two countries last autumn failed to give a positive result.

Maine Pilgrims Make Start on Long Journey Southward

Governor and Mrs. Brewster Head Party Leaving on First Leg of Trip to Florida

Special from Monitor Bureau

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1 (Special).—Carrying Maine's message of welcome to the people of the South, especially Florida, a delegation of 150 representative citizens of the Pine Tree State, headed by Governor and Mrs. Brewster, left on a special train this afternoon for a three weeks' trip, during which they hope to "sell" their State as a summer playground as well as to tell of its potentialities as a place of agriculture and industry.

The "Maine Special," made up of 14 drawing room and stateroom cars, is said to be one of the finest that has ever left Portland. The observation car has a piano, radio and phonograph and all appointments of the train will serve to make the trip one of comfort and convenience. The twofold purpose of the tour is to acquaint the people of Maine with what is being done to develop agriculture, industry, commerce and recreational attractions of the South, and to tell the people of the South something about these same lines in Maine.

Proposed by Governor

Governor Brewster suggested the trip following a series of motor, rail and steamer excursions made last year to promote the Maine country for work as well as play, and the suggestion was immediately endorsed by the state Chamber of Commerce, Maine Publicity Bureau, Maine Associated Industries, and the Maine Development Association.

The tour had been heralded for days with columns of publicity in the state papers, and elaborate plans were made for it. Placards were in the train windows proclaiming the beauties and benefits of Maine; a large banner was swung across the last car, bearing the words: "From Maine to the Southland," with the Maine pine tree and the Portland Head Lighthouse combining with the graceful palms of Florida in picture form to convey a union whose fulfillment is so earnestly wished. Scores of well-wishers were at the station when the train pulled out. Never has such a mission of good will and co-operation left this city with such fine prospects of success.

The Itinerary Includes a Brief

stop in Worcester this evening, Washington tomorrow morning, Savannah Wednesday, Jacksonville Thursday; St. Augustine, Orlando and Daytona Friday; Palm Beach Saturday, and Miami and its environs on Sunday. Next week the party will visit Coral Gables, Lake Wales, Mountain Lake, Highland Park, Babson Park, Winter Haven, Bartow, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Orlando, Sanford and Tallahassee.

Elaborate Preparations

The tourists are due in New Orleans on Feb. 15, leaving the following day for Montgomery, Ala., then to Atlanta, to Southern Pines, and Pinehurst, N. C., arriving in Richmond, Va., on Feb. 19, and leaving that night for New York, and scheduled to reach Portland at 4:30 p. m., Feb. 20.

Elaborate preparations have been

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

GAIN IN INCOME FOR ELEVATED

Receipts in 1925 Totaled \$34,547,319.61, With Net of \$502,193.85

Special from Monitor Bureau

The Boston Elevated Railway showed a net revenue of \$502,193.85 for 1925, the first time it has operated without a deficit since 1923, according to the annual report to the Massachusetts Legislature which the Board of Public Trustees filed today. This figure means an increase in net income of more than a \$1,000,000 over 1924, since the loss for that year reached \$636,696.40.

Total receipts of the Elevated for 1925 aggregated \$34,547,319.61, while the total costs were \$34,045,125.76. The preceding year as an indication of the financial progress which the company is making, the receipts reached \$34,175,319.61; while this revenue was overbalanced by the year's costs of \$34,312,016.06.

The report, showing as a whole an improved condition in the affairs of the Elevated, was filed this morning with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, who transmitted it to the House of Representatives this afternoon. It was signed by Samuel L. Powers, chairman of the board, and the other members, Winthrop Coffin, Andrew Marshall, Stanley R. Miller, and J. Frank O'Hare.

Fewer Passengers Carried

Discussing comparative passenger statistics for the past few years the report showed that there has been a decline in the number of passengers carried. The figures follow: 1925, 365,036,268; 1924, 382,888,848; 1923, 382,149,697.

The report records a remarkable increase in motorbus traffic, and the road now operates 25 bus lines, using 57 machines. The number of bus miles which it has operated in recent years is as follows: 1922, 63,337; 1923, 465,382; 1924, 890,901; 1925, 2,472,459.

In concluding their report the trustees repeat a request for new capital needed to carry out necessary expansion and commend to the legislators a study of the report from the special recess Legislature committee of last year.

Raising New Capital

Recommending that the Legislature provide new capital for the Boston Elevated, the trustees had the following to say on this question in their report:

"For several years past this board, in its annual reports and before committees of the General Court, has called attention to existing limitations upon the raising of new capital for essential improvements of the railway. The board still believes that the General Court should provide means for raising new capital. That matter has recently been considered by a special recess commission, whose report is now before your two branches.

"Pending consideration of that report by you, this board feels that it should confine itself to operating the railway at the highest efficiency possible with existing facilities and such property as can be purchased from time to time from the allowance to offset the annual exhaustion of the depreciable property."

Discussing the circumstances which

made possible the improved finances

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

Lang May Your Lum Reek

Long may your chimney smoke, is the happy thought found oftentimes on

Scotch Shortbread

Scotland's great pastry gift to the world. The recipe for this, together with six other European delicacies, told simply.

You Can Make It

during the happy winter evenings, will be found

Tomorrow's MONITOR

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

MAYOR NICHOLS OPPOSES REVERE ANNEXING PLAN

"Time Is Not Ripe," His Spokesman Explains at State House Hearing

MR. WADDELL LOOKS FOR \$40 TAX RATE

Levy Should Be High to Make Citizens Realize, He Says—Lauds Walsh Regime

Through Corporation Counsel Frank S. Deland, Mayor Nichols of Boston today told the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Metropolitan Affairs that he does not think the time is ripe for annexation of Revere to Boston. Arguments opposing annexation were presented at today's hearing, and there was a large attendance of citizens, members of the Revere Taxpayers' Association, who favor annexation.

"I expect the Revere tax rate to drop from \$48.80 per \$1000 to around \$40," testified Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state Division of Accounts, speaking at the request of Andrew D. Cassassa former state Senator from Revere, who led the opposition.

Mr. Waddell said that the great city debt and high tax rate in Revere had been run up by extravagances and disregard of a budget system on the part of previous administrations, but that the present administration is seeking to be economical and wipe the slate clean with a tax rate which shall cut down past debts. Next year, he pointed out, a much better fiscal condition will be presented and the tax rate may drop as much as \$10.

Evidence Against Annexation

Despite the fact that evidence today was almost entirely against annexation, the hearing room was jammed with supporters of the change. Albert Hurwitz, former Assistant Attorney-General, representing the latter group, said he had told his followers last week that they should not come to the hearing, but that their enthusiasm brought them to the State House again today in a great throng. There was plenty of noise and excitement and speakers hostile to annexation were rewarded with groans and hisses.

Mr. Waddell praised the administration of Mayor Walsh, and said, "More had been accomplished in 12 months than I thought could be accomplished in three years."

He said that the situation a year ago was extremely serious. He said he came before the committee merely to present the financial situation. "The tax rate is high; it ought to be high. It ought to be cleaned up and the situation brought home to the people just what they have been doing. It is a hard problem, but they can meet the situation if they put their shoulders to the wheel, if they pull together."

"The tax rate this year should be much less. I am in hopes it will be \$40 or below that figure, and I believe the departments will be maintained. If they continue to watch expenditures and provide only for absolute necessities, there is no reason why the rate should not be reduced."

City Run on Business Lines

Lemuel Standish, Representative from Stoneham, asked: "You think, then, that the city is run on conservative, right business lines?"

"There is no question about it," responded Mr. Waddell.

City Solicitor Di Pesa, in his statement opposing annexation, said: "The tax rate is unusual and abnormal. It will come down about \$8 or \$10. We have an unusual school situation down there. Last year the state auditors came down and their investigation showed that our school population is 25 per cent of the total population of the city. That is the highest percentage in the State. The school budget calls for 75 per cent of the total municipal budget."

"In previous years there had been extravagance and the money was not well spent. At the beginning of 1925 there was a deficit of over \$300,000 and unpaid bills of \$250,000. The present Mayor faced the situation, and gave the people an honest tax rate."

"The vast majority of the people of Revere realize that this is our problem and we want to solve it on our own way. We don't want to be annexed. With a reduction in the tax rate the demand for annexation will disappear."

Louis B. Glitsman said the trouble

with Revere has been that there were too many politicians there.

YALE RECIATION HALL FUND INCREASED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1 (P).—The erection at Yale University of a lecture and recitation hall in memory of William L. Harkness '81 has been provided for by a gift of his family which increases the original \$400,000 gift to \$900,000, James R. Angell, president, announced yesterday. The building will be the first one erected on the proposed cross-campus leading to the new Sterling Memorial Library.

ITALIANS DELAY DEPARTURE

By Special Cable

ROME, Feb. 1.—The Italian contingent, which would proceed this morning from the Cynreia border to take formal possession of Jarabub, recently ceded to Italy by Egypt, has delayed its departure a few days on account of adverse weather conditions, which would render difficult the operation.

PRESIDENT HOLDS OUT HOPE FOR MORE TAX REDUCTIONS

Tells Budget Meeting of Bureau and Department Heads That He Looks For Future Curtailment, but Not at Expense of Efficiency of Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Suggesting the possibility of still another tax reduction "within a few years," President Coolidge has renewed his plea to government executives for economy and efficiency under a general program of "constructive economy."

Mr. Coolidge observed that too much economy might not be beneficial; he chose rather to "make every dollar count" and to obtain the maximum of results with money in hand. The economy policy has done more than reduce the cost of government, the President said, for he saw in it an example to the world in administrative effort.

Speaking at the semi-annual budget meeting of department and bureau heads, the Chief Executive reviewed accomplishments of the period since the first meeting of the "business organization" of the Government in June, 1921, and declared that the things done in perfecting efficiency had been "remendous in results and of overwhelming significance in implications."

He suggested, however, that the part played by this Government in its own household and in world affairs would not be complete unless it was "reinforced" by adhesion to the world Court.

To Wield Economy Rod
The President's exposition of what he believed should be the general policy in governmental affairs was supplemented at some length by Director Lord of the Budget Bureau, who described an economy rod he plans to wield in dealing with future federal expenditure.

General Lord announced the "charting" of a One Per Cent Club within the Government, saying the one qualification of membership was ability to reduce expenditure by one per cent of the total authorized. Last year's Two Per Cent Club had fallen short of its objective by only \$3,000,000, he explained, in setting the figure.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, 199 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 o'clock.
Address: "The New Young Woman of Today," by Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, Woman's City Club, Boston, St. Peter's Hall, 7:45.

Meeting of Camp Fire Girls, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 7:30. Debate, "Resolved: That the Military Training in Educational Institutions is Harmful to the Best Interests of the Country," by Thomas Q. Harrison and the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, open forum meeting, Boston City Club.

Annual dinner of Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston, City Club, 6:30.
Address: "Militarism in South Africa," by A. W. Newberry, dinner at 6:30, University Club, 270 Beacon Street, 7:30.
Address: "Gas for Domestic Heating," by A. H. Wolff, Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston, 715 Tremont Street, 8:00.

Regular meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Theaters
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Four Nuts," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 2:30.
Plymouth—"Rainbow Rose," 8:15.
Repertory—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:15.

Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15.

Musical
Boston Opera House—"Falstaff," 8.

Events Tomorrow
Address: "What Congress Did With the World Court and the Attitude of the United States Towards the League of Nations," by A. Lauriston Bullard, in weekly current events talk, Women's Republican Club.
Annual meeting of Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Exchange Building, 12 Milk Street, 12.
Address: "The Romance of Canada," by Capt. J. Milton Stage, Advertising Club of Boston luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Entered at second-class rate, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Velvet Kind
ICE CREAM
Made of fresh, rich cream
Southern Dairies
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT
The John Buchanan Advertising Agency
successfully operated for many years by the late John Buchanan, will continue business as usual under the direction of
Arthur D. Grose
for the past four years Mr. Buchanan's associate.

The free-lance writing done by Mr. Buchanan also will be continued by Mr. Grose.

These arrangements are in compliance with Mr. Buchanan's expressed wishes and in accord with the wishes of his family, who will continue their interest in the business.

GERMAN TRIBUTE PAID TO BRITISH

Behavior of Troops in the Cologne Zone of Rhineland Is Extolled

The aims of the association are set forth in the agreement of amalgamation signed by the Supreme Court. They are:

1. To promote the knowledge and spread the use and the remedy of arbitration throughout the United States and other countries.
2. To promote the knowledge and spread the use of mediation and conciliation as a means of settlement of private controversy in the field of commerce and industry.
3. To adopt all appropriate and convenient means of disseminating the information concerning the practical application of arbitration, mediation and conciliation in their appropriate fields and more specifically.
4. To study the systems, experience, and facilities for arbitration, mediation and conciliation in all places and in all phases.
5. To disseminate knowledge of the value of the application of arbitration, mediation, and conciliation, and desirable systems and methods of their practical operation as methods for the disposition of commercial and industrial disputes.
6. To co-operate with bar associations, international, American, state and local, in the proper delimitation of the fields of arbitration, mediation and conciliation and the co-ordination with the administration of the law, machinery and systems of arbitration, mediation, and conciliation.
7. To secure the enactment and improvement of arbitration laws and their uniformity throughout the United States and other countries as far as practicable.
8. To advocate the establishment and extension of arbitration, mediation, and conciliation generally and in their proper provinces and take all appropriate and reasonable steps to accomplish such ends, including legislation by Congress and the various states, and the adoption of appropriate international commercial treaties.

BLIND TELEPHONE OPERATORS PROVE ASSET TO COMMUNITY

(Continued from Page 1)
made for entertainments all along the route. Many Southern cities extended hospitality and greetings but the limited time allotted to the tour made it impossible for all of them to be accepted. "If we accepted all the invitations so cordially extended in the South," one of the committee members said, "we would not get back home for a year." This, he added is but another indication that bespeaks the traditional hospitality of the South.

In Washington tomorrow the visitors will be the guests of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Board of Trade and the Washington Chamber of Commerce. The important event of the day will be a reception tendered by President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House. To be followed by lunch in the Senate dining room with the Maine delegation in Congress as hosts.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will make a brief address, after which there will be a reception in the Hotel Hamilton by the Maine Society of the District of Columbia followed by a dinner that evening, with Representative and Mrs. Carroll M. Beedy and Gen. and Mrs. Herbert M. Lord as special hosts.

Another of the outstanding receptions of the trip will be at the other members of a crew, went to the Bloomingville locality to make necessary repairs.
"Beller told us when we arrived just where every bit of the trouble was," he said. "He even directed us to rather remote places where we found—much to our surprise in not a few instances—that things were exactly as he said they were."

Sixteen years ago Mr. Beller read in a newspaper published for the "Say It With Flowers"

Arthur Langhans
FLORIST
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

R.H. White Co.
BOSTON
Mail and Telephone Orders—Beach 3100

FORREST'S HONEST SEEDS
Two Good Producers at a Saving
Because of our lower expenses, we can save you from 10 to 50% on your seeds. Below are two profitable specialties from our catalog you should plant this spring.
Laxtonian Peas
Large, yet sweet, tender and delicious. Flavored. Early yielding. Ready for table by June first.
1926 Forrest Seed Annual and Packet of Seeds Sent FREE. Mail the Coupon Today.
Forrest Seed Co.
Cortland, N.Y.

The New 16-Rib Oilskin "Slickersoll"
It's New It's Different
Made from the same rain-proof material as slickers.
Plain yellow oilskin that you may decorate yourself with High School or college insignia, or collegiate painted figures of your own designing.
\$2.95
Street Floor

many must arrive at an understanding with its neighbors.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 1.—It was a moving experience for English listeners to sit by their quiet fireside at home with radio set and a small frame aerial and listen to the great volume of rejoicing from the inhabitants of the city of Cologne when the British occupation in that city ended at midnight yesterday. The Christian Science Monitor representative, who had visited Cologne during the occupation, and seen the quiet, subdued manner of the inhabitants now heard the impassioned speeches of the orators rejoicing in their restored freedom and looking forward to German prosperity and happiness.

The intervals between the speeches were filled with the sound of the vast concourse of people singing "Deutschland über Alles" and "Grosser Gott wir loben Dich." Following this came the deep tone of a great bell in the cathedral tower, which had been kept silent till this occasion, though placed there nearly two years ago, and it strokes shortly joined by the bells of other Cologne churches, forming a grand melody of joyful sound.

ITALO-GERMAN ISSUE PERSISTS

By Special Cable
ROME, Feb. 1.—While no further protests of demonstrations against the anti-Italian campaign in Germany are reported friction between the two governments still exists. The Councillor of the German Embassy in Rome has left for Berlin in order to report to the Government and the Italian Ambassador in Berlin has arrived in Rome to confer with Benito Mussolini.

In some quarters here it is believed that the press campaign in Germany in favor of the Tyrolese is only an excuse to bring about a union between Austria and Germany. At the same time there is no apprehension about the threatened boycott of Italian goods in Germany, although in isolated cases such a boycott was reported in the Italian press.

ATLANTIC'S LOADINGS OFF
Atlantic loadings for the week ended Jan. 29 were 32,555 revenue freight cars, compared with 32,920 last year.

Do You Know—

- (1) Where the secret to successful prohibition enforcement has been found?
- (2) What accounts for variance in reception of symphony broadcasts?
- (3) What the influence of Bach has been?
- (4) How is Connecticut planning to beautify its highways?
- (5) What 1926 will be? (1924, Dawes Plan Year; 1925, Locarno.)
- (6) What part the advertiser will play in reforming the press?

These questions were answered in

Saturday's MONITOR

Liquor Prescription Law Is Criticized

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The physicians' liquor prescription law was criticized by Elias Marsters, federal prohibition director for Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, addressing the Helena Kiwanis Club.

"Montana has a right to disagree on the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "but they have no right to violate it. If you do not uphold the Constitution you are not true citizens."

The patrons of the Bloomingville telephone service wouldn't have minded the trip will be at the other members of a crew, went to the Bloomingville locality to make necessary repairs.

"Beller told us when we arrived just where every bit of the trouble was," he said. "He even directed us to rather remote places where we found—much to our surprise in not a few instances—that things were exactly as he said they were."

Sixteen years ago Mr. Beller read in a newspaper published for the "Say It With Flowers"

Charles I. Grossman
CLEANSING—DYEING
Hotel and Club Valet Service
367 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass. Columbia 6955

CASH FOR YOUR OLD GOLD SILVER AND PLATINUM
Send us your broken or discarded jewelry, watch cases, etc. Let us convert them into cash for you. Accrual of unused credits serves no real purpose.
FAIR PRICES PAID
Traub's
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
186 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

W.M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

An Event of Unusual Importance!
—one that will create a desire for Better Homes and Furnishings

OUR ANNUAL

February Sale of Fine Furniture

Including our whole stock: comprised of suites for the bedroom, living room, library, dining room, den, etc.—and separate pieces for any and every room in the home.

W.M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

The comfortable route to California, Texas and Mexico

is via **New Orleans**

Through the sunny South on the CRESCENT LIMITED—only 37 hours to New Orleans—where convenient connections are made with Limited trains for the Pacific Coast, Texas, Mexico and the Southwest.

The CRESCENT LIMITED carries only the newest and latest equipment, including club car with gentlemen's shower bath and valet service, and observation car with ladies' maid service, lounge and shower bath.

Crescent Limited
New York — New Orleans
Lv. N.Y. Penn. Station 6:40 P.M.
N.Y. Hudson Term. 6:50 P.M.
N. Philadelphia 8:17 P.M.
W. Philadelphia 8:50 P.M.
Baltimore 11:08 P.M.
Washington 12:02 A.M.
Atlanta 5:20 P.M.
Montgomery 10:45 P.M.
New Orleans 8:00 A.M.
Sundays Time

The northbound Crescent Limited leaves New Orleans 10:00 P.M., arriving New York (Hudson Terminal) 11:51 A.M., Pennsylvania Station 11:50 A.M.

For reservations and tickets apply to:
R. H. DeBUTTS
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
Southern Railway
152 West 42nd Street, New York

"There is no finer train than this"

Crescent Limited
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

English School Materials Displayed in Boston Bookshop

Drawings, Paintings, and Craft Work Illustrate Trend in Education to Emphasize the Release of Original Possibilities of the Child

For its 1926 school exhibit, the Bookshop for Boys and Girls at 270 Boylston Street is presenting materials from six experimental schools in England, large exhibits from the Garden School and King's Langley Priory, with smaller exhibits from St. Christopher School, King Alfred School, the Hall School and Calceotto Community. The exhibit consists of drawings, paintings, and craft work of various kinds, all illustrative of the new ideal in education as exemplified in the so-called progressive school.

In the words of Beatrice Ensor, chairman of the New Education Fellowship, where once it was thought that the primary aim of education was to impart as much information to the child as it was capable of assimilating, today it is recognized by advanced educationists that the primary aim of education is to release the original powers of the child. Today the importance of the individual child in real education and endeavor made to provide the right atmosphere in the school where in freedom the child can express himself joyously.

Channels of Self-Expression
The arts and crafts have taken their place as important channels in self-expression. In the new schools are found opportunities for woodwork, pottery, bookbinding, gardening, painting, leather work, jewelry and metal work, weaving and the domestic arts, from among which the child is free to choose which he will use.

Results obtained go to prove that practically every child has original constructive ability in some direction, that has been inhibited heretofore by wrong methods of instruction in the schools. It is the chief function of the new education movement to search for methods of releasing this energy and to encourage it.

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU
PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese—Butter

ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, INC.
810 Burnet Avenue Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 2-0103

Charles Draper Faulkner
ARCHITECT
307 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO

Belmaison Furniture
Adds Fascinating Opportunities to the February Sale
Savings of 10 to 25 Per Cent

Every Furniture Sale finds a new Belmaison! With opportunities quite excitingly outnumbering those of any previous sale. Now so many new pieces have been added to its collections that already the greatly enlarged space into which it expanded less than a year ago is crowded. And with so much to be shown, no attempt at ordered arrangement could be made. But each piece is marked as always with the red tag that shows the savings of the Sale. And that, after all, is the important thing.

What Belmaison Stands For

If Belmaison has grown to such proportions, it has never outgrown its original purpose . . . to reproduce for settings of definite style and character the furniture belonging to the decorative tradition of each. Abroad it has chosen only the best to be found in Italy, England, France and Spain. And in this country it has had *Au Quatrieme*'s fine early American as well as its other antiques to copy. And every Belmaison piece is a copy . . . a faithful one . . . of an actual antique, with the exception of the admirable overstaffed pieces, carefully designed by us for special houses. It is possible to go through Belmaison and find the correct furniture . . . so complete are its collections . . . for any good type of house.

• Fine 18th Century mahogany, Walnut, American maple, English oak. Here, a most decorative group of Queen Anne bedroom pieces in red and black lacquer. There, a delightful set of Duncan Phyfe dining chairs in his Empire manner. Gay Spanish peasant furniture

in vivacious colors. Flocks of the most amusing . . . little French tables for every conceivable purpose. The useful small bookshelf . . . generally so difficult to find . . . in various styles and sizes. The most charming of Louis XV. reproductions. Decorative French modernist pieces, sponsored by Poiré. Things one finds nowhere else. Things of charm, of distinction, of infinite possibilities for the amenities of living. As the Belmaison interiors above the stairs so happily indicate.

Belmaison furniture has gone into distinguished interiors all over America. It is furniture that one may use with utmost rightness in the company of precious antiques or in their place. It has style, tradition, it is carefully made to live with and to last. At all times its prices are moderate for what they represent. And it's a matter of economy as well as taste to buy it. How reckless then one would be to ignore the greatly augmented economies made possible by the savings of the sale!

Fourth and Fifth Galleries, New Building.

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

P. R. Quinlan

FLORIST

Stores, 430 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y. and Hotel Syracuse Greenhouses, Onondaga Valley Flowers Telegraphed Any Place

Dey Brothers & Co.

Salina, Jefferson, Warren Streets SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Central New York's Greater Department Store

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Plumbing and Heating All Work Guaranteed

Phone 2-1661 524 N. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

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The Clark Harp

A delightful instrument used by noted Harpists and as a home instrument.

\$150

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General Offices 121 East Water Street, Syracuse

SCRANTON COAL HYGIEA ICE

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese—Butter

ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, INC.
810 Burnet Avenue Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 2-0103

America Lends to France Expert in Store Training

United States Board of Vocational Education
Gives Services of Miss Isabel Craig Bacon

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—With no money, no pupils and no professors, the School of Advanced Commercial Training for Young Women was instituted in Paris on May 1, 1916.

"Impossible," said the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

"Inadvisable," said the School of Advanced Commercial Training for Young Men.

Eight years later the Paris Chamber of Commerce took over the school and voted 1,000,000 francs to purchase and remodel its quarters at 15, rue Mayet.

Ten years later store training for young women in France has become so important a subject that P. Kempf, president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, has asked the United States Board of Vocational Education to lend to France Miss Isabel Craig Bacon, an agent of the department, and Miss Bacon leaves here on Feb. 24 to pass two months in Paris helping to set up a permanent school of store training modeled after the Prince School of Education for Store Service in Boston.

Miss Loull Sanua is responsible for starting the work in France, and, still a very young woman, she has to her credit the founding of three schools for women, two employment bureaus and an athletic association. For the last four years she has been a member of the Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique.

Her first venture after graduation from college was a central bureau where families and private schools desiring teachers and young women properly qualified for teaching could be brought together. The war introduced such uncertainties that Miss Sanua turned her attention to some means of training young women for commercial positions. Despite lack of interest and lack of equipment, she began with the loan of a room from the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, a gift from a friend of 100 francs for postage, and the offer of free tuition for a month from 11 professors at the men's school. Seventeen pupils began their month of free instruction on May 1, 1916, and five months later, M. Herriot spoke before 50 pupils, who were paying sufficient tuition fees to cover the cost of instruction, typewriters and other equipment. Two years later the Conservatoire needed the room and the school was adrift.

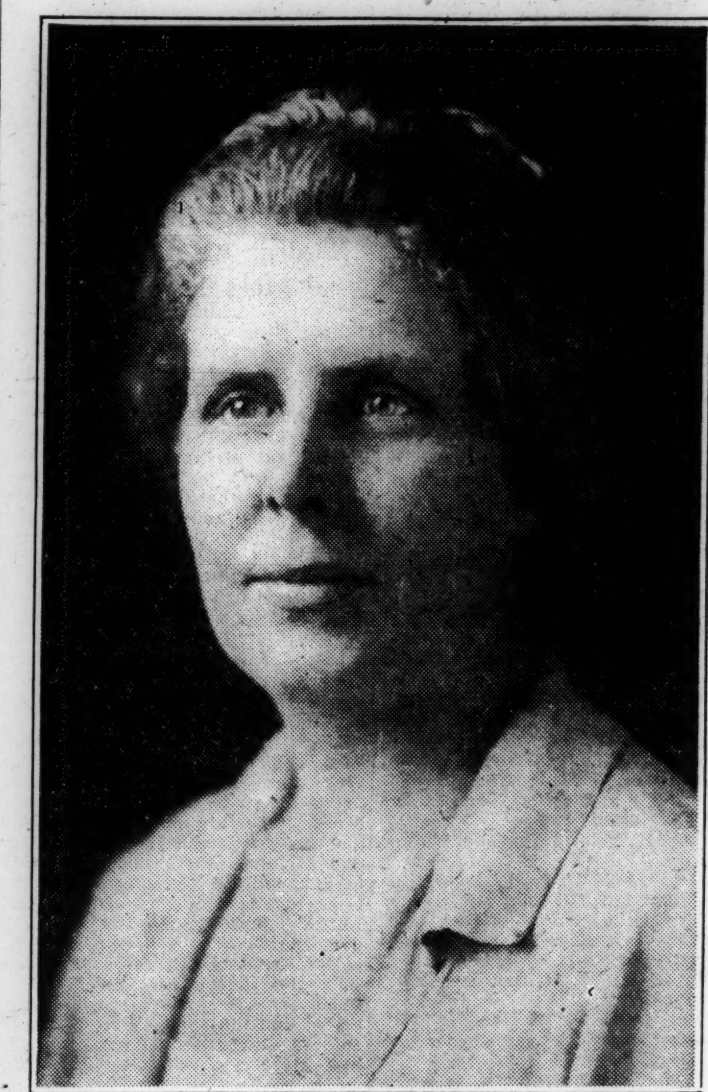
The Sorbonne indicated that its interest in private schools was of the slightest, but promised to loan two rooms for a few weeks. Five years

This she left to become director of the newly organized department of salesmanship in high and continuation schools in Boston, at the same time giving a course in the Prince School, which she still continues to do as special agent of the federal board.

Training for More Workers

"An opportunity for training for every store worker," is the aim which Miss Bacon has set before her in her federal work, which she began in 1919. She has planned a program of training which the National Association of Retail Grocers has adopted and for 10 years she has co-operated with the National Retail Drygoods Association in conducting its educational program under the

Federal Vocational Training Expert



ISABEL CRAIG BACON
Agent of the United States Board of Vocational Education

leadership of Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince.

"Educational work has grown to such an extent that most large stores in the United States now have their own training departments for their employees," she said. "In addition, public school systems have made valuable contributions to the training of store workers, especially in smaller cities where the size of the stores is not sufficient to warrant their establishing individual schools."

In Charlotte, N. C., training classes for salespeople and junior store workers are conducted in rooms belonging to the Merchants' Association. Any store owner may go himself or send his employees to the classes. Fairmont, Charleston and Huntington, W. Va., have established short unit courses for retail store employees, a qualified teacher conducting intensive courses for periods of six weeks each. As a result of the organization and promotion work the United States has attained a position of leadership in this field. A number of other countries are sending people here to be trained and several have asked for information concerning our program of retail education."

Dallas, Tex. (P)—The Dallas News is scheduled to report that it has learned authoritatively that James E. Ferguson, impeached Governor of Texas and husband of the present Governor, Miriam A. Ferguson, will be a candidate again in the Democratic primary election in July.

Cornwall, N. Y. (P)—Fred McMullen, passenger locomotive engineer and Mayor, has retired after 44 years of service with the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. He served for two terms as Mayor of Norwich, N. Y., a few years ago, while operating trains from Weehawken, N. J., to Norwich. He has traveled more than 1,250,000 miles in engine cars.

PREMIER STANDS BY MINISTERS

Count Bethlen Is Firm on
Forgery Incident—Lib-
erals May Withdraw

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The latest developments in the Hungarian political situation arising from the forgery investigations postulate the eventual resignation or reconstruction of the

DOUMER REVISES PROPOSED TAXES

Difference Made in Method
of Collection Only—Prob-
lem of France Is Urgent

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, today put before Parliament the proposals he intends eventually to substitute for the tax on payments. In reality the difference is the only method of collection. One objection to the sales tax is that the retailers individually pay. Under the new scheme the whole-sale dealers and manufacturers only pay.

But at whatever point the tax falls it is always effective articles of consumption. It will fall on the public, poor and rich alike. It is impossible to say that the parliamentary Left stands for direct taxation in accordance with income, while the Right stands for indirect taxation, namely taxes on purchases, because the Radical taxes opposed to those of M. Doumer are equally upon articles of consumption.

The debate remains confused. It

FLIGHT OVER EVEREST SEEMS TO BE UNLIKELY

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.—The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the project of a French aviator to fly over Mount Everest is not likely to be carried into effect. As yet no permission has been sought from the Government of India, whose consent is vital.

The officials at Delhi point out that if an airframe is established on the Indian side of the Himalayas, the Government's consent is not likely to be given, owing to the delicate question of the Tibetan territorial sovereignty being violated.

APPEAL MADE FOR MORE TIME TO STUDY DISARMAMENT ISSUES

Conference If Postponed, However, Will Be Held Not
Later Than the Middle of May

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 1.—In no case must the disarmament conference be adjourned to a later date than the middle of May. Thus declare the members of the League Council who have formally asked postponement of the preliminary meeting, due a fortnight hence. The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor understands that an unofficial notification has already been sent respecting the delay to the countries concerned. But hitherto it was hoped that means would be found for keeping the engagement. It was difficult to see what would be gained by beginning later.

Sir Eric Drummond left Paris after a short visit and consultations last night, with a definite demand signed by League delegates and it is anticipated that on reaching Geneva he will issue a statement for publication.

The reasons given for adjournment are:

1. The fact that a number of invited states have not yet appointed representatives.
2. The evident need of leisure for a study of the grave questions which will arise.
3. The desirability that Russia be present, and after the dispute between Switzerland and Russia a certain amount of time must be left for preparations.
4. The importance of having Germany enter the League of Nations before the debates begin and if, as expected, Germany makes application immediately in accordance with the Locarno promises, a few weeks must elapse before the situation can be regularized.

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The debate remains confused. It

will be resumed tomorrow, when the Chamber will examine the separate clauses. One deputy will demand postponement of the discussion until the Government announces how it intends to stabilize the franc, which is the most urgent problem.

The unsatisfactory political and financial situation may continue without results being reached for some time.

CONSERVATIVES WIN SEATS IN ELECTION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The results in the East Renfrew and Dumbarton by-elections are now announced. In each case the Government has retained the seat, though by a reduced majority. This is regarded by the Conservatives as a considerable victory, since these Scottish constituencies were only captured from Labour in straight contests at the last general election, and in one of them—Dumbarton—on the present occasion, the Liberal candidate intervened, thus drawing off a portion of the anti-Socialist vote.

This Liberal candidate fared so badly—polling in all a little over 2000 out of a total of 26,000 votes cast—as to strengthen the contention put forward in the usual way of James L. Garvin that a reversion to the two-party system here is only a question of time.

OPPOSITION COMPELS PARLIAMENT TO MEET

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The Czech Parliament for the first time in its history is to meet as a result of the peremptory action of the Opposition taking advantage of a clause in the constitution by which two-fifths of the members of Parliament uniting, can cause Parliament to be summoned within three days.

The German Opposition bloc has succeeded in persuading the Slovak Clericals to join them in this political gesture. As Parliament was to have met in the usual way on Feb. 16, it cannot for the moment be seen what the Opposition hopes to gain.

If You Are Looking for Quality
Be Sure and Ask for

SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD

At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

PASTES and
FLEXIBLE GLUES
If you use or sell Pastes and Flexible Glues, you need our free price list of "Green Seal" Quality Adhesives. Includes liquid, semi-liquid and concentrated pastes; also padding and book glues. Dealers: Write for samples and our liberal discount.

GREEN'S PASTE WORKS
112 Emma St., Syracuse, N. Y.

RADIO-TELEPHONY MUCH DEVELOPED

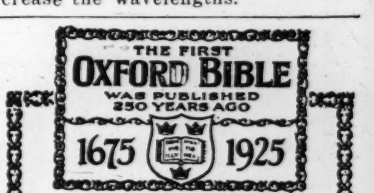
English Wireless Inventor
Makes Successful Tests

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 1.—That radio-telephony between ship and shore or between ships without earth or aerial connections is an accomplished fact has been demonstrated by D. B. S. Shannon, wireless inventor of Birmingham. The apparatus consists of a wireless transmitter and receiver with which successful tests have been carried out over 70 miles between a ship and the island of Guernsey.

Among the advantages claimed are the following: The apparatus is portable without aerial or earth, no radiation interference is caused, connection is able to be made with the ordinary land telephone system, selectivity is very pronounced, so many stations can be worked on a small wave band, both the transmitter and the receiver can be accommodated in one case, the power necessary is only about 7 watts input from the dry batteries.

The receiver uses three valves and the transmitter, two. Mr. Shannon says the most curious point is that the tuning control is decreased instead of increased in order to increase the wavelengths.



Oxford Bible With References

This Oxford Bible contains 50,000 centre-column references and is printed, with large type like specimen below, on the famous Oxford India paper. It is beautifully bound in Levant Morocco, with grained calf lining, silk headbands, silk bookmark, and has gilt edges.

Contains also an indexed atlas of the Bible and 12 beautifully colored maps of Bible lands. Size 7 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches.

Style No. 02680x \$10.00
Specimen of Type

PRaise "waiteth for t
God, in Zion: and un-
shall the vow be performed.
O thou that hearest pray
The text of this edition is
standard King James version.

Oxford University Press
American Branch
35 W. 32d St., New York
Sole in Reading Rooms



—SHEPARD BUILDINGS

These steel buildings were erected under extraordinary conditions in the northern peninsula of Michigan with unskilled labor, the temperature ranging from below zero to 10 above, three feet of snow and high winds causing deep drifts to form while the buildings were being erected. One was completed in seven days and the other in eight days. Send for catalogue.

ARTHUR B. SHEPARD CORPORATION, 11 Broadway, New York City

DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

CADILLAC



New Custom Cadillacs

Individualized creations that embody every modern refinement and luxury—to suit the most exacting. Generously dimensioned, to provide complete relaxation and uncrowded luxury.

The appointments represent the finest art of the modern designer, and, in

quality, the best obtainable. Mounted on the world-famous Cadillac Chassis, 138 inch wheel-base—and powered with the superlatively fine Cadillac 90-degree, eight-cylinder engine, these beautiful motor cars are elegant equipages indeed—worthy of the most discriminating patronage.

Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Detroit, Mich.

World News in Brief

Tokyo (P)—The Japanese are to be taught etiquette by means of moving pictures. Officials of the Department of Education are planning to launch a cinema campaign of instruction next Spring. A committee composed of 20 leading educators will adopt standards of social etiquette that its members should be taught the public and which they consider has been somewhat neglected in Japan because the emphasis of education has been placed on family rank rather than upon social contacts.

New York (P)—The present policies of the Zionist organization imperil Jewish colonization in Palestine, Vladimir Jabotinsky, organizer of the Jewish legion which helped the British conquer Palestine, said at the Manhattan Opera House in his first public appearance in America. He advocated the resumption of political activity by the Zionists to persuade Great Britain to have the Palestine Government take over all uncultivated lands and lease them to Jewish settlers, paying the owners an indemnity.

Philadelphia (P)—Plans for the consolidation of concrete products plants throughout the United States and Canada operating under patents controlled by the Building Units Patents Corporation, have been announced by Charles R. Flint, New York banker.

Havana, Cuba (P)—Twenty-five United States seaplanes recently stopped at Mariel, a port near here, on their flight to Guantanamo.

Manila (P)—With a view to organizing the student body of the Philippine Archipelago into an effective force in the campaign for independence, 500 students of Manila universities and colleges held a mass meeting and formed the Filipino Students' Federation.

Washington—The board of directors of the National League of Women Voters, of which Miss Belle Sherwin is president, today issued a formal call for the league's seventh annual convention, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., from April 14 to 21. Particular interest is centered in the St. Louis meeting, because it was in that city in 1919 that the organization was projected by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.

"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
Visit Our
Misses' and Junior Dept.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada

Penn
The Florist

124 Tremont St., Boston Liberty 4317

Attend Our
Thirty-second
February Sale
of
Furniture and Rugs

Entire Month of February
WILLIS, SMITH, CRALL
NORFOLK, VA.



Behind closed doors

are many priceless treasures. At a door in Salem I knocked to inquire the way. It was opened by a gentlewoman. Beyond her I caught a glimpse of a room of faded elegance, and an object that caused me to forget my haste—a little carved and gilded eagle atop an old secretary.

"It was carved," she told me, "by McIntire himself for Benjamin Crowninshield." A genuine McIntire piece with all the exquisite beauty of workmanship of that great wood carver, architect and craftsman!

In Daners Furniture—from our New England workshops—these fleeting glimpses of rare beauty are captured and made to live again for the homes of our generation.

DANERSK FURNITURE
SALESROOMS 381 MADISON AVE.
New York City

© 1926, E. J. Daners Corporation

Well Take Your old stove in part payment for This New one



Here's Your Chance to
Save Money on a Fine
New Gas Range

TRADE in that old range of yours—treat yourself to an up-to-date, modern gas range that makes cooking easy! You've no idea of the time and labor it'll save you.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company
Will Allow You on Your Old Range:

\$5.00 If You Buy a New 3-Burner Range
\$7.50 If You Buy a New 4-Burner Range
\$10.00 If You Buy a New Cabinet Range

This offer holds this month only. It applies whatever the style, make, or condition of your old range—whether it burns gas, oil or coal. You may pay the balance on convenient terms. Take advantage of this opportunity NOW!

Write, Visit or Phone Our Nearest Office

149 Tremont St., Boston
35 West St., Boston
202 Hanover St., Boston
5 Cambridge St., Boston
11 So. St., Boston
34 So. St., Boston
506 Columbia St., Boston
Corner, Dorchester
687 Washington St., Boston
687 Washington St., Boston

7 Harvard St., Brookline Village
1808 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline
399 Broadway, South Boston
679 Centre St., Jamaica Plain
301 Washington St., Newton
883 Main St., Waltham
305 Centre St., East Boston
305 Broadway, Chelsea

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 1:31 p. m.; Tuesday, 1:58 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:37 a. m.

Adeline Bowen won particular distinction in the home service list of awards with a record of 700 hours, while the list of awards for community service was headed by Grace Parkinson and Mildred Glazer, each with a record of 350 hours. Letters of commendation from headquarters were given to Mildred Glazer of troop 11 and Louise Meiklejohn of troop 36.

**RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE
STATUS IS EXPLAINED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1 (Special)—Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Education, has clarified the

the chairman is an annual one and does not require confirmation by the Executive Council. Mr. Spaulding was first named to the board in 1921. He is now a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in the coming fall primaries, as is Governor Winant.

credit for agriculture has just started, but the possibilities of service and growth are almost beyond belief, and the present generation of farmers will see the day when agriculture will be as thoroughly and completely financed as its needs demand and as conditions warrant."

Boy: "Sure he did; see—'The Slow Coach.'"

nction in the home service list or
wards with a record of 700 hours,
while the list of awards for commu-
nity service was headed by Grace
Parkinson and Mildred Glazer, each
with a record of 350 hours. Letters of
commendation from headquarters
were given to Mildred Glazer of
troop 11 and Louise Meiklejohn of
troop 36.

cast from three settlements: Lincoln House, South End and Ellis Memorial; and "The Top and the Bell," by Edna St. Millay, produced by Ruth, with players from Hale House. A brief talk between the performers, Oliver Larkin will give answer to the question "What is Poetry?"

The machinery which has been set in motion to provide suitable credit for agriculture has just started, but the possibilities of service and growth are almost beyond belief, and the present generation of farmers, who are so ignorant of agriculture will be as thoroughly and completely financed as its needs demand and as conditions warrant."

The machinery which has been put into operation provides a suitable credit for agriculture has just started, but the possibilities of service and growth are almost beyond belief, and the present generation of farmers are seeing when agriculture will be as thoroughly and completely financed as its needs demand and as conditions warrant."

EX-CROWN PRINCE AT DOORN
DOORN, Holland, Feb. 1 (AP)—Former Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany arrived here today to visit his father, the ex-Kaiser. Reaching Amersfoort in the early morning, he was met by his uncle, Prince Henry, with an automobile, in which the rest of the trip to Doorn was made.

atic meeting of the Boston Bates club will be held in Chamberlain's Building Saturday, May 6. The Bates relay team will be present together with the following coaches: Coach W. H. Brown, track and hockey; Chester Jenkins, track; Ray Thompson, winter sports and freshmen coach; Harry Rowe, alumni secretary. The building of the new athletic building and field.

Yale's New Sterling Library to Be Completed in Two Years

Plans Announced for Monumental Gothic Structure
to Be Erected at Cost of \$6,000,000 and to
House About 5,000,000 Volumes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1 (Special)—Plans for Yale's new monumental Gothic library, designed to house 5,000,000 volumes, and to be erected as a memorial to John W. Sterling, eminent Yale graduate of the class of 1864, at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000, provided by the trustees of the Sterling estate, are made public today by the university.

The Sterling Memorial Library has been designed not only to give immediate facilities for the proper use of Yale's priceless collection of books, accumulated during two centuries and a quarter, but also to meet the university's library needs for the next 100 years.

It is expected that the construction of the building will be completed two years from now. Yale authorities believe that it will then be the largest and best planned university library in the world and that its special services and conveniences for students and professors, and for scholars in general, will be unsurpassed by any other library in the world.

Dominating Feature
The architect is James Gamble Rogers of New York. In outward appearance the new library will harmonize with the Harkness Tower and the Memorial Quadrangle, which are also the work of Mr. Rogers.

The library will be the dominating architectural feature among the buildings to be grouped about it and along the new cross-campus avenue which is to be opened up between Wall and Elm Streets.

Twenty-one antiquated buildings now stand on the library site, which is bounded by High, Wall, and York Streets. The work of demolishing them will begin immediately after commencement this year.

The need of better library facilities at Yale has been felt for more than a decade. The main collections of books are at present kept in the Old Library, built 80 years ago, in Chittenden Library, and in Linsly Hall, more recently built, and in the basement or attic of several other buildings in the neighborhood.

A program of requirements for a new building was drawn up, even before the Sterling bequest had provided funds, by the Library Committee, which is headed by Andrew Knapp, librarian of Yale University, and these plans were submitted to every professor in the university for individual criticism. In addition expert assistance was given by the librarians of five of the great university libraries in this country, by the librarian of Congress and by the librarian of the great new library of St. Louis, who conferred in New Haven with the president of Yale, the architect, the Yale librarian, the provost, and the dean of the Art School.

General Stipulations.
"Good light, flexibility of construction to provide for changing needs, quiet, comfort, quick service for readers, and an inspiring atmosphere," were the general stipulations made to the architect. "The architect's solution," says Mr. Knapp, "will give us a building as efficient as an up-to-date factory and as beautiful as a cathedral."

When the future freshman approaches the library from College Street through the new cross-campus avenue he will see a tall, slightly tapering tower of warm yellow stone. Great lancet windows alternate with soaring columns of stone, which are surmounted by sculptured allegorical figures. There he will learn later, is the "book tower," 132 feet high and 85 feet square. Placed in front of the "book tower," and of smaller dimension, is the beautiful entrance tower.

Within is the memorial entrance hall, resembling the nave of a cathedral. Rays of light slant from the stained glass windows to the tessellated pavement, or upon the massive stone pillars which support the vaulted roof. Passing through the Memorial Hall, the student, turning to his right, finds himself in a court. Here are trees, and a fountain is playing in the center. On one side is a cloistered walk. From this court the student again gets a view of the "book tower."

Inviting accessibility is characteristic of the construction of the Sterling Memorial Library. For instance, all the main rooms for readers are on the ground floor and on the street level, an innovation in library building.

Two thousand readers in all may be seated at one time in the various rooms of the library. When the building is opened these readers will have at their command 1,600,000 volumes, and issues of more than 10,000 periodicals from every civilized country in the world. Accessions to Yale's book collection are now at the rate of 1000 volumes a week.

Nonresidents' Room
A new convenience for Yale undergraduates will be the so-called Nonresident Students' Room at the

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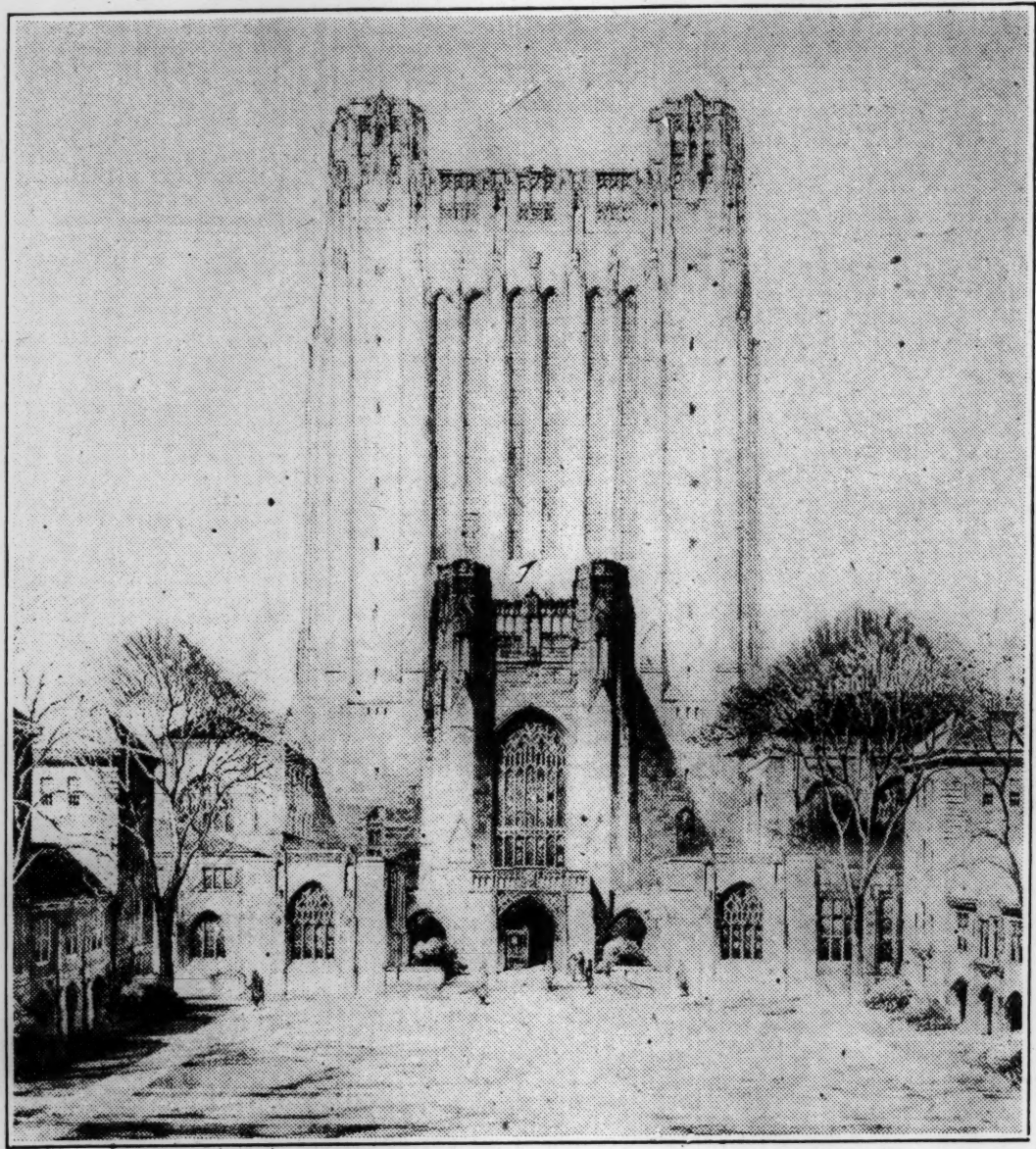
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Sterling Memorial Library. It has long been recognized that students commuting from Bridgeport, Derby, and other neighboring towns, as well as the New Haven students who live in the outskirts of the city or whose homes may not always provide a quiet place for study, need a place where they can work between recitations or at any other time during the day or evening. The room will seat 300.

Yale's Proposed \$6,000,000 Sterling Memorial Library



Great Gothic Structure, to Harmonize With Harkness Tower and the Memorial Quadrangle, Will Be Dominating Architectural Feature Among Buildings to Be Grouped About It.

and there will be cloakroom facilities for all. Available on the shelves will be dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and similar reference books. Since many of the students using the nonresidents' room will be those who are not financially well-to-do, provision is made to lend textbooks to those who apply.

The New Haven public, and visitors in general, will be greatly benefited by the new library. There is an arrangement with the New Haven Public Library whereby any adult citizen, failing to find there what he needs, is referred to the Yale library. This service is free.

Other privileges open to New Haven citizens as well as to the academic community, will be the exhibitions of treasures, literary and historical relics, as well as general educational exhibitions, in the memorial entrance hall and in the adjoining exhibition room.

Books the Beginning of Yale
Books were the beginning of Yale. Two centuries and a quarter ago, before the institution had a teacher or a single student, even before it had a legal right to exist it had a small library assembled by several colonial ministers who by pledging a gift of books, at Branford, in October, 1701, founded a "collegiate school in His Majesty's colony of Connecticut." Printed in Latin, these tomes, upward of 40, were two feet tall, three inches thick and bound in thick leather. Until 1716 the nominal location of the school was at Saybrook.

By 1714 through the efforts of Jeremy Dummer, the colony agent, nearly 700 volumes were added to the collegiate library. One of those

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donating was Elihu Yale, East India merchant. These books, the first possession of the institution, now needed a building, and it was the search for sufficient funds which led to a decision on a site for the college and centralized the institution into a single town.

New Haven was decided upon and in 1718 the first building was completed. Its finest chamber, a room 22 feet by 31 feet, was designated as the library. The first library-keeper was Samuel Johnson, who became the first president of King's College, now Columbia University.

In the same year the building was christened Yale College in honor of Elihu Yale, who had added to his previous donation of books by sending here 300 volumes, together with goods which, when sold, netted more than £500, the largest private donation to the college for the next 100 years.

VIRGIN ISLANDS SEEKING CHANGE

Insular Affairs Committee
Considers Revision of
Legal Status

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Revision of the legal status of the Virgin Islands was given consideration by the House of Representatives Committee on Insular Affairs at the Capitol.

Different aspects of the question have been placed before the House by the presentation of bills H. R. 8517 and H. R. 7183, the former to

confer United States citizenship on inhabitants of the group and the latter to establish a limited form of self-government patterned after the American model upon the islands. This first hearing, however, was devoted to general discussion of the subject in which representatives of the islanders and the Navy Department were heard.

H. V. Berg, member of the Council of St. Croix, said that members of elective bodies, such as he, favored autonomy, while those now vested with authority desired continuation of the present arrangement. Asked for his suggestions he advocated the separation of St. Croix from the other two islands and its incorporation as a municipality of Porto Rico, 40 miles away.

This step he advocated since St. Croix was agricultural, whereas the two other islands were mainly industrial.

Asked how he proposed to raise the \$150,000 deficit now contributed by the United States, he said the funds would have to be secured by increased taxation upon the inhabitants and properties of the islands.

Rear Admiral Kittelle, the third governor of the islands, appeared and said that the islanders were fine people and were not suffering from any basic troubles. The placing of the territory under the authority of the United States had destroyed manufacturing and shipping industries on account of the prohibition law.

The principal problems were economic and not political in any local sense. The actual government of the islands, he said, was a very simple affair. He advised the committee to send a sub-committee to investigate on the spot.

He favored that the inhabitants be given citizenship and that the judicial system be changed so that appeals could be made to federal courts in Porto Rico instead of to those in Philadelphia, as is done at present.

D. Hamilton Jackson, lawyer, who represents a large section of the colored population of the islands, denied the statement of Admiral Kittelle that the naval administration had established public schools, claiming that such schools had existed there since 1878. He said it would be useless to send a committee to investigate, since all such investigations were invariably buttonholed by the naval administration and converted to their viewpoint. He said legislative relief was urgently needed, since present conditions were such as to cause an exodus which would soon deplete the population.

Hearings will be continued next Tuesday.

**DRAMATIC SOCIETIES
TO GIVE "SAKUNTALA"**

Harvard Club Co-operating in
Hindu Play Production

Members of the Harvard Dramatic Club, and various other dramatic groups of Greater Boston, are to participate in the presentation of "Sakuntala," the Hindu play written over 1600 years ago by Kalidasa, which is to be given in the Fine Arts Theater on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 8 and 9, under the direction of Miss Joy Higgins, dramatic director of the Community Service of Boston, Inc.

Miss Higgins will be assisted by Kedah Nath Das Gupta, the Hindu dramatist, who prepared the translation of "Sakuntala" for the English stage. The version to be used is from Mr. Das Gupta's translation, done into verse by Laurence Binyon.

Miss Louise James, in whose home on Mount Vernon Street, rehearsals for "Sakuntala" are now being conducted daily, will take a leading part. Jayavardo, a companion of Sakuntala, and the Braggiotti sisters will dance.

The music used in this production was written by Louis Adolphe Coerne when the play was produced at Smith College some 20 years ago. The "Sakuntala" performances will benefit the League of Nations and the Union of East and West.

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What They are saying.
R. F. SCHUCHARDT: "I regard superpower as a magic which will light the world and run the wheels of industry overnight."

CORLEY McDARMONT: "All this rustling of airplane wings among smaller European countries quickens the imagination to a hint of empire."

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY: "If the Republic survive it will, in a goodly measure, be because of the excellence of the public press."

JUDGE WEBSTER THAYER: "Is the last becoming commercialized? Is it becoming a business instead of a profession?"

SENATOR A. R. ROBINSON: "An apologist for the liquor traffic will say that there are bootleggers and rumrunners today; that is true, but there are also thieves notwithstanding the fact that theft has been forbidden since the dawn of civilization."

JAMES L. GREENLEAF: "The national parks are getting really too popular for their own good."

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN and ARISTIDE BRIAND: "The action of the United States Senate in approving adherence of the American Government to the Permanent Council of International Justice is a most important development."

M. BRIAND: "Let us hope it is only the first step."

SIR AUSTEN: "Yes, but perhaps it is more prudent not to speak it too loudly."

the estate tax, the corporation tax, the publicly owned mines, and any others that incur considerable dissent, would be passed over and action taken on those items on which an agreement could be reached without undue delay.

By approving the new normal income tax rates, the Senate acquiesced in a tax reduction which will take \$97,000,000 from the federal tax rolls. Most of this affects the small taxpayer.

The Senate also accepted the increase from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in the amount of income on which the 25 per cent reduction for earned incomes might be allowed.

At the end of the day the Senate stopped on page 293 of the bill, which contains only 334 pages. However, important features of the bill, among them the publicly owned mines, were passed over.

The progress that is being made on the measure is very satisfactory to floor leaders for the bill. Senator Smoot was elated, but he admitted that the opposition had not yet made its fight.

Under the rules the bill is still subject to amendment when the Senate resumes its sittings as a legislative body.

**KANSAS ASSOCIATION
ELECTS MR. PALMER**

The Kansas Association of Massachusetts held its third annual banquet and entertainment last night in the parish house of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, Meeting House Hill, Dorchester.

Henry J. Allen, Kansas publisher and formerly Governor, and Ezra W. Palmer of Boston, were the principal speakers. The Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, pastor of the Dorchester parish, was toastmaster.

Officers elected follow: Mr. Palmer, president; Mrs. J. M. Bottsford, first vice-president; Elmer Olsen, second vice-president; Una Allen, secretary; Helen Hart, treasurer; the Rev. Mr. Rutledge, trustee.

CHAMBER APPOINTS EDITOR
Allan G. Harper, assistant manager of the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and in charge of detail work of the fuel committee of the chamber, of which John F. O'Connell is chairman, has been made the associate editor of Current Affairs, the weekly organ of the chamber. His place in the civic bureau and on the fuel committee has been taken by Edward Casey, a new member of the chamber staff.

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SENATE PASSES TAX RATE CUTS

Approves Repeals of "Nuisance" and Capital
Stock Levies

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The revised normal income tax rates, as fixed by the House and accepted unchanged by the Senate Finance Committee, have been approved by the Senate sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

The rates as now fixed are as follows: On the first \$4,000 taxable 1½ per cent, on the second \$4,000 3 per cent and on the remainder 5 per cent.

The Senate also approved the repeal of the capital stock tax and the so-called nuisance taxes eliminated in the House.

Upon the motion of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and administration floor leader, the Senate went into a committee of the whole, and began consideration of the measure, section by section.

It was agreed that all provisions

What They are saying.
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JAMES L. GREENLEAF

THE HOME FORUM

Barnaby Rudge Landscape

AT DINNER the other night, some passing phrase of the conversation carried my hostess into a mood of reminiscence which in turn drew her to recollect aloud her first visit to England. She spoke of London as it was when she was a girl; then of the English countryside, with its quaint fields like patches in a quilt; of the gardens, hedges, lawns, English grass had especially impressed her; so much so that in her memory it still remains with all the vividness of a new curiosity.

"English grass is wholly unlike ours," she said. "When I first saw their meadows I could scarcely believe my eyes. Should you mention grass to an Englishman he wouldn't have the faintest idea of what you meant. He would think of his native turf—small, tufts of grass, with blades not much wider than a match and never longer than a pin. If you described to him our ordinary broad, long, lush grass, he would call it sedge."

"When I arrived in London," she went on to say, "the friends who met me put me into another train and took me to their house just out of town, in Essex. It was Barnaby Rudge country. I recognized it instantly. I had always thought Dickens had described imaginary scenes, but I now saw that his descriptions were, instead, extremely realistic. All those wonderful landscapes in Barnaby Rudge are set down with remarkable truth to nature."

By coincidence I had just finished reading Barnaby Rudge. True, that is not a very odd coincidence, because it was my fifteenth or twentieth time. I ran mentally through the book, this chapter, that chapter, trying to remember the landscapes so that I might all the more enjoy my hostess's references. Strange to relate, I who had thought I knew Dickens so well, could recall not one description of countryside in the volume.

By the time my thoughts came back to the conversation, my hostess was recounting in a Dickensian manner her drives through Epping Forest. "The trees were giant beeches with russet canopies resembling low-lying clouds after a sunset. Their gnarled roots ran along the ground, knotting and twisting themselves at a great distance from the trunk they nourished. Between the roots and surrounding them lay the grass—like small emerald flowers, none seeming to overlap another yet each clustering close with its neighbor."

Surely this is not my hostess's description, I thought. She is quoting, I said to myself, quoting from Dickens, quoting from Barnaby Rudge! My memory must have played me a trick which has caused me to forget these scenes in the book.

"The carriage joggled pleasantly on," my hostess continued, "passing now a bowery dingle and now a bosky dell. Here was a tranquil stream slowly winding between mossy banks, and bearing on its surface small flocks of swans. Here was a rustic bridge so perfectly antique that it might have been swung over these waters by one of

the Plantagenets. From time to time there were reminders of windstorms—this tree leaning as if upon its elbow, that venerable patriarch of the forest lying prone, its far-spreading roots curled towards the sky. All Barnaby Rudge landscape, as you well perceive."

Perceive? One moment I recognized the source of this scenery; the next I could not. My feeling was very like that state in which one questions whether one wakes or dreams. In a part of my memory these landscapes seemed authentic pictures from Barnaby Rudge. In another part I was not so sure of their origin. It was not merely that I could not recall them definitely. I was actually beginning to doubt whether any such pictures were in the book at all.

"As we drove through one village," my hostess was concluding, "I looked about me and felt that I was gazing upon Chigwell itself. The horses carried us by the village inn, with its deep-set windows and leaded panes, its vivid walls and fantastic gables topped with eighteenth century chimney-pots. It seemed exactly like the Maypole Inn, where the major action of the story occurs; I felt I had but to enter the doors to find all the characters gathered round the hearth."

She had described the Maypole Inn so well that my memory was thoroughly satisfied. Yes, yes, I said to myself quickly; descriptions of the Maypole Inn are frequent in the book. I could recall numerous instances. But the background for it—the countryside and the forest on the borders of which it stood? No, I could not remember a single description of them.

Suddenly I knew the reason for my confusion in this talk. Of what had in all my readings hitherto escaped me, I became suddenly aware: there simply are no landscapes described in Barnaby Rudge. To be sure, I—like my hostess and everybody else—had felt during each reading no lack of natural scenery. Most of the story takes place in the country, at a little hamlet on the borders of Epping Forest; and I had pictured not only the Maypole Inn of that village, which the author called Chigwell, but also the countryside, the forest, everything. So had my hostess. Yet there are not any such pictures in the book. I was positive of it now.

Later in the evening, as soon as I had returned home, I hurriedly took down my worn copy of Barnaby Rudge and began to turn the pages, my eyes searching for paragraph

to paragraph. Far into the night I was still busy, for the book is old-fashionedly long. I found descriptions of the Maypole Inn, to be sure, and references enough to Chigwell itself; but it was not until the two hundredth page that I came upon any landscape. Even then it was but a few sentences: "The trees were budding into leaf, the hedges and the grass were green, the air was musical with songs of birds, and high above them all the lark poured out her richest melody. In shady spots, the morning dew sparkled on each young leaf and blade of grass; and where the sun was shining, some diamond drops yet glistened brightly."

An exquisite description of spring in England and well worth the time I had taken to track it down. But it is scarcely enough on which to base a whole legend of landscape, and my memory of my hostess's and my own memory until now, on this matter; and no doubt in the memory of most readers of Barnaby Rudge.

Though I scanned closely every other page in the book, I could discover but one similar description—again of only a few sentences. These were sentences of "The trees were budding into leaf, the hedges and the grass were green, the air was musical with songs of birds, and high above them all the lark poured out her richest melody. In shady spots, the morning dew sparkled on each young leaf and blade of grass; and where the sun was shining, some diamond drops yet glistened brightly."

There are several passages describing storms, both of wind and rain, but not their effect on field, forest, sky and air, and we are left with a number of words such as the following: "It was on one of those mornings, common in early spring, when the year, fickle and changeable in its mood, is undecided whether to step backward into winter or forward into summer, and in its uncertainty inclines now to the one and now to the other, and now both at once—woofing summer in the sunshine, and lingering still with winter in the shade—was, in short, one of those mornings, when it is hot and cold, wet and dry, bright and lowering, sad and cheerful, withering and genial, in the compass of one short hour."

There are several sentences conveying a mood to be found only in the country, they are of course not in any sense landscape pictures at all.

Yet who has missed even in many readings the background deemed so necessary to a novel set amidst rural places? Indeed, who that ever read Barnaby Rudge does not feel as if he has actual memories of Essex scenery? Dickens is like that. His gifts being abundantly great, he can bestow upon his readers as much by implication and suggestion as by specific words.

When next I call upon my hostess of the other evening, I shall show her the two passages. But also I shall affirm my conviction that she can scarcely be reproached for her mistake of reminiscence. It was instead a tribute to the range and height of Dickens's genius.

M. V.

Music

Down three centuries, Shakespeare and Milton still tell us how best to write of music. The figured splendour of Milton's musical imagery, with its Biblical and Platonic lore, may never again be revived; but we can all try to make sure that, like him, we speak of what we know. And to read Shakespeare, with the senses alert, is always to thrill at the riches of nature and of humanity; his works, of all literature, are the master-source at which to freshen and quicken our perceptions.—M. Wright Roberts, in "Music and Letters."

In a Vienna Garden

THERE is a garden at Rodaun, a delightful village set in the midst of greenery, a short distance from Vienna. Its owner guards it from the eyes of the curious, and only those of his friends with an understanding of artistic beauty are invited within its precincts. The whole has been planned with rare judgment, nature has been allowed to have her own way. In this garden the architect has given us full measure of his artistic perception. He has made the foliage of the ancient trees serve his decorative purposes and blend with the masses of

his design; the whole scheme is well imagined, there is an entire absence of anything pertaining to obtrusiveness. In these pleasure grounds one may muse on the glory of classic sculpture set in a garden planned by a modern garden-designer whose sensitiveness to refinement of form has enabled him to judge well how to keep his art in due subjugation. The figures, busts, and statuary contained in this place of delight are the realizations of many years of travel in many parts. Their possessor has been his own collector and he has understood how to choose.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Something brushed the window
With magic wing:
Where was solitude,
Birds sing.
Something thrust aside
Wintry hours:
Where was barrenness—
Flowers!
Vistas stretch away
While I look
At the printed page
Of a book.
Alice Lawry Gould.



An Art Collector's Garden, Designed by A. Berger

Mary Lloyd, Her Work

Hanging above the old mahogany desk that doubtless witnessed the sampler's making in the thrilling days of the American Revolution, accompanying the little tip-top table that is scarcely younger, it is easily the brightest spot in the room, outshining, or outshining as it were, the candlesticks of brass and the ruby-colored bowl.

Curiously this poem of bright stitches is the handiwork of a little Quaker maiden, who was fourteen when the sun was shining and dated it in 1783, the eventful year of the Treaty of Paris. It may indeed celebrate the return of her father, Isaac Lloyd, from service in the Revolutionary army, 1782. At any rate, it shows that the little maid loved color with all the fervor of her Quaker heart.

It is pleasing to picture her seated before her sampler, frame and most solemnly at work upon it. She must have worn a dress of drab or gray with cap and kerchief of the mode of Stuart England. Such her Welsh ancestors had worn for a century, at least, such her American descendants were to wear for another hundred years. The activities of the simple Pennsylvania household doubtless ebbed and flowed about her as she worked, choosing now a thread of scarlet, now a thread of green or yellow for her design.

First, according to the established laws of sampler-making, came the alphabet in the bravest of capitals, nearly two inches high—A in scarlet, B in deep blue, C in brightest green, and the rest according to their merits. Scarlet, being a favorite, was used again for G, O, R, and U, and blue recurs in J, M, S and Y. Yellow, brown, pink, orchid, pale blue, and a lighter shade of green each finds a place in the three rows of block letters. The alphabet of 1783 is the same as that said to be signified in the rhyme by "four-and-twenty blackbirds," as both J and V are absent. In this instance, however, blackbirds are hardly applicable; it would have to be four-and-twenty painted parakeets.

Just beneath the parakeets is what an editor would term "a box," outlined in a pattern of scarlet stitches and containing the following rhyme in diminutive, multi-colored letters:

"BEAUTY IS A FLOWER
THAT FADETH AWAY,
BUT VIRTUE IS A BLOSSOM
SOMETHAT WILL NEVER
DECAY. MARY LLOYD, 1783."

A few tiny hearts and diamonds fill in the irregularities of space and serve in lieu of punctuation marks. On either side of the box blossoms a gayly symbolical scarlet flower in blue and green, its petals whether copied or original can hardly be determined.

Next comes the alphabet in about half its former size, this time the capitals and their mates side by side. A and little a in pale blue, B and b in scarlet, its small red petals like a rose. They occupy three rows, leaving just room for the numerals up to six at the end.

Then in a box below appears the little maiden's masterpiece—a sturdy tree with trunk and roots of brown, and with green leaves and branches. Its top is curiously flattened. It has the general appearance of an oak tree, yet bears a fruit, so pale as to be hardly distinguishable now, fully as large as its leaves. This is distributed five on one side of the tree and four on the other. The latter was crowded out due to a slight mis-calculation. How distressed she must

have been! But none will deny that it is a beautiful tree.

To the right just where the missing mysterious fruit should have been begins the first stanza of that children's classic, "How doth the little busy bee." This was perhaps the brightest spot in the room, outshining, or outshining as it were, the candlesticks of brass and the ruby-colored bowl.

Quite boldly beneath the tree comes the maker's name again in one-inch letters, blue and pink and green, with a design between each word.—MARY LLOYD, HER WORK. The date also is repeated, in pale orchid. The concluding row is composed of the initials of the Quaker maiden's family—L. L. in scarlet for her dear father just returned from the war, A. L. in yellow for her gentle mother, R. L. in black for her big brother Richard, etc. There is just room for a yellow and blue heart in the last corner.

How innocently proud she must have been of her handiwork can easily be imagined, and relatives and friends doubtless clustered about her in admiration even as her descendants and their friends do today.

A Mountain Paradise

San Martino lies in a cup-shaped hollow of the mountains with green meadows lying smoothly like a rich carpet over the curves and folds between the pine woods. A continual sound of water falling veiled by the pine foliage and borne to us over an immeasurable distance! There is an air of finish about the landscape; the color contrasts are perfectly executed, the dark green of the forests, the emerald of the meadows, the faint blue haze over the lower slopes of the mountains and the startling rose-gold of the bare mountain walls themselves, fluted and pillared to give to every single colour tone a deeper suggestive value! On the valley opening towards Primiero there is no edge to the opulence of the sky, and everything moving has almost a symbolical beauty, a single character on a stage of surpassing and lonely magnificence. The sunset creeps slowly up the valley, and rests on the Rosetta in a splendour of vivid rose-gold, deepening to a startling violet silver in the cliffs and on the ridges turned away from the sunlight. The mountain wall has few breaks in its surface, with the result that the colour rests on it as on a screen. Incredibly vivid between the dark blue of the sky and the sombre green of the forests and meadows below.

We went along the meadows parallel to the Rosetta, almost like figures in a pantomime, and at the edge where the sky seemed to close up the whole landscape we could look down on the configuration below, the high battlements of the Vette di Feltre, the only part of that blue magnificence with a sharp edge and a fine sweep of contour. That is the glory of San Martino at sunset—a glory of colours so pure as almost to appear colourless, the gold of the mountain, the sombre green of the meadows, and the intense blue of the valley beyond Primiero.—Hugh Quigley, in "The Wanderer."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
In my exchanges every land
Shall walk; and mine in every land
Mutual shall build Jerusalem
Both heart in heart and hand in hand.
—William Blake.

La Décision

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

"QUELLES multitudes, quelles multitudes... dans la vallée du jugement [de la décision]!" Ainsi écrit le prophète Joel, et l'on pourrait en dire autant des conditions actuelles. Bien des gens désirent avancer; et chacun d'eux pourra progresser si son dessein est bon et si ses efforts sincères attestent son désir. Ceux qui s'occupent activement de quelque bon travail ou de quelque bonne entreprise trouveront constamment l'occasion de faire avancer ce travail, mais, les progrès, pour être bienfaisants, doivent être accompagnés de discernement et d'un mode de penser clair. Ainsi, il se fait que l'on ait souvent des décisions à prendre, qu'elles soient plus ou moins importantes, et qu'avant d'être arrivés à une conclusion, l'on passe fréquemment par bien des angoisses et des inquiétudes.

Les étudiants de la Science Chrétienne apprennent bien vite à éviter un grand nombre de ces luttes et à prendre des décisions avec plus de promptitude et avec moins de peine et d'hésitation décourageantes, en se reposant sur le fait vivifiant et démontable que Dieu est Entendement. Bien que cela ne diminue en rien la responsabilité de chacun de penser rapidement et avec discernement, néanmoins, lorsque nous nous rendons compte que tout notre penser doit être conforme à la volonté harmonieuse et ordonnée de Dieu, l'Entendement divin, toute décision pourra être prise plus facilement.

Le mot "décider" dérive des deux mots latins *de* et *caedere*, qui veulent dire: couper, retrancher. Il donne la signification exacte du mot anglais, et indique clairement le travail qu'il implique. Lorsqu'on décide une question, on quel chemin il convient de prendre, on retranche littéralement tout autre moyen en toute autre méthode d'agir; et l'on élimine également bien des qualités peu agréables de la pensée qui s'y sont peut-être glissées tandis qu'on travaillait péniblement à cette question. Lorsque se présente la nécessité de choisir entre deux ou plusieurs suggestions qui se présentent, c'est la crainte que la décision pourra ne pas être la plus sage ou la plus profitable. Alors, la pensée se trouble et perdra peut-être de son clarté et de sa clarté ordinaires. L'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne se rend immédiatement compte de la difficulté que la crainte amènerait dans le problème; mais, plaçant sa confiance en Dieu, et s'assurant que son désir est de faire le plus grand bien au plus grand nombre, il se met avec calme et courage à examiner la question qui se présente. Si chacun de nous voulait reconnaître la puissance qu'a Dieu de venir en aide et de garder la direction de toute bonne voie à suivre, il s'éleverait beaucoup de travail pénible, d'angoisse et d'actes erronés.

Ceux qui réfléchissent auront peut-être chaque jour à faire face à des problèmes, à des perplexités et à des conflits. En vérité l'expérience humaine n'est qu'un conflit; et chacun de nous décide journellement lequel sera le vainqueur dans ce conflit, l'amour pour Dieu ou l'amour pour soi-même, quelque désir de

Mutual Help

In my exchanges every land
Shall walk; and mine in every land
Mutual shall build Jerusalem
Both heart in heart and hand in hand.
—William Blake.

Decision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MULTITUDES, multitudes in the valley of decision." So wrote the prophet Joel; and so might one write of conditions today. Many are desirous of progressing; and every one may do so if the purpose is a worthy one, and if the desire is supported by honest effort. To those who are active in any right line of work or endeavor, there are constantly arising opportunities to further that work, but wholesome progress must be accompanied by discretion and clear thinking. Thus it comes about that there are frequent, and more or less important, decisions to be made; and the making of these is often a source of anxiety and discomfort.

Students of Christian Science early learn to evade many of these struggles, and to make decisions more promptly and with less discouraging hesitation and labor by resting upon the sustaining and demonstrable fact that God is Mind. While there is no lessening of responsibility on the part of each to be an alert and keen thinker, yet, realizing that all of one's thinking must be done in accordance with the harmonious and orderly will of God, divine Mind, one is able to accomplish each decision with greater ease.

The word "decide" is derived from the two Latin words *de* and *caedere*, meaning to cut off or away. This is the literal meaning of the English word, and describes clearly the activity involved. When one decides a question or a course of right action, he literally cuts away all other courses or possible methods of procedure; and he also eliminates many unattractive qualities of thought that may have obtained while he was laboring over the question. When the necessity to choose between two or more paths arises, one of the first suggestions to appear is fear lest the decision may not be the wisest or the most profitable. Then thought may become clouded, and lacking in its usual alacrity and clearness. The Christian Science student recognizes at once the difficulty that fear would bring into the problem; but, placing his reliance upon God, and making sure that his desire is for the greatest good to the greatest number, he proceeds calmly and without fear to consider the question in hand. If each one would recognize the power of God to assist in and maintain the direction of each true course, much labor, anxiety, and mistaken action would be eliminated.

To thinkers, each day may present problems, perplexities, and conflicts. The whole human experience is indeed a conflict; and each one of us is deciding each day what shall

be the victor in the conflict,—love for God, or some one of the less worthy ambitions or desires which would tempt us. On page 288 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, under the marginal heading, "The great conflict," has written these words: "The suppositional warfare between truth and error is only the mental conflict between the evidence of the spiritual senses and the testimony of the material senses; and this warfare between the Spirit and flesh will settle all questions through faith in and the understanding of divine Love."

There is only one correct solution to each problem, one right way to decide each question; and we should rely upon God, divine Mind, to guide us out of fear, selfishness, false ambition, and unworthy desires, if we would attain to any degree of right progress. A false sense of personal responsibility need not hinder us when we know enough about God to trust implicitly in His goodness and wisdom, which have never failed. We may rejoice with exceeding great joy, and we may rest in calm assurance, if we will only remember the words of Isaiah: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

The result of a decision reaches farther than the material effects in our environment or in that of others, and it should be considered from a higher standpoint. That which influences our decisions in human affairs is our mental attitude, our desires and our ambitions. When Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," he established a rule that will aid us most effectually in all of our decisions if we would thus set our standard. To desire first the kingdom of God is to promote harmony in our affairs, and in the affairs of others who may be involved in our actions; and such an aspiration prepares the way to reach decisions quickly and correctly, because it is unselfish.

Let us regard the necessity for choosing as an indication of our progress, and therefore as an opportunity to become more useful and consequently happier; and then we shall know only peace and harmony throughout the experience. Calm and confident prayer to God will result in wise guidance and great good to all. [In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Mrs. Wind Makes Her Beds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Wind is making her beds. She is puffing up the cloud pillows. Kneading and tossing them. She has forgotten to sew up the rents in the covers.

The feathers are flying about. Backward and forward, and up and down. In wild confusion. Mrs. Wind's house is a sight to see; it is covered with white.

"What matters it?" cries Mrs. Wind. And blows at the furniture. With a hasty broom she sweeps the feathers into a heap.

The papers called it a blizzard. It was Mrs. Wind making her beds.

D. A. Lovell.

Landscape Art

Some may, perhaps, think that an intense study and love of nature is all that is needed for the appreciation of landscape painting; nothing, however, could be further from the mark. There are many who delight in the study of nature, who revel in a country walk, who are in raptures at the sight of growing corn... who yet are absolutely innocent of any artistic emotion. For appreciation of nature does not necessarily imply appreciation of it as interpreted by art, though as a general rule it may be said that appreciation of nature so interpreted induces a greater love of nature in itself. There are others who are solely impressed by nature's utilitarian side. I remember once going for a country walk with a highly intelligent Swede, a passionate student of music and a man with a very fine literary taste. We came across a splendid stretch of country, a prominent feature in the landscape being a majestic elm. To my almost involuntary exclamation of pleasure at the sight of this noble tree, my companion simply remarked that he saw no good in it; it would not repay the trouble of cutting down on account of its age and certain malformations! He looked at the tree from the point of view of his father, a timber merchant, and in the same way others would only think in looking at a splendid field of wheat of the probable amount of its yield. . . . Artistic pleasure must be excited by the natural object itself, its form and colour, and though the response to its appeal does not necessarily depend on the capacity for looking at nature through art, this undoubtedly is a powerful stimulant; that is, the power of sympathizing with what some great artist has felt in regard to some landscape a portion of whose kernel, so to speak, he has extracted and placed on his canvas.

—Percy Moore Turner, in "The Appreciation of Painting."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Wonderful Party

By M. T. MELLING

"WONDER what I could do to give the dolls a bit of pleasure," thought Lucy to herself one cold and dreary afternoon. She had been invited to a party, but they had not yet come, and she could not bear to think that while she was away enjoying herself, perhaps they would be feeling lonely.

"I know what I'll do," she exclaimed, suddenly. "I'll give them a party, too." And without waiting another moment, she set to work to get things ready. Nurse would be coming in a few minutes to dress her for her own party, so there was no time to lose. However, it didn't take long, and very soon preparations were all completed, and Mr. and Mrs. Doll were ready to receive their guests.

Heaving a sigh of satisfaction, the little girl flung herself down upon the cozy hearth-rug, where she lay gazing into the fire at the wonderful pictures that came and went continually.

Wheels Upon the Carpet

Presently, she was startled by the sound of tiny wheels upon the carpet, and something that sounded uncommonly like a motor-horn in the distance, and, looking round, she was amazed to see the dolls' wee car gliding swiftly toward her. All the lamps were lighted, and the little car looked very fine as it sped across the nursery floor.

At Lucy's feet it came to a standstill, and the smart little chauffeur, bowing low, opened the door and invited her to step inside. Utterly bewildered, she obeyed, and was surprised to find that there was plenty of room for her; and soon she was snugly seated, and the rugs and cushions, and speeding away toward the dolls' house.

Her next surprise came a few moments later, when they rounded one of the legs of the table, and the house itself suddenly flashed into view.

At the front door Mr. and Mrs. Doll were waiting to welcome her. So was Toby, the little china dog which she had bought from a man in the street, just a few days earlier. Toby was ever so pleased to see her, and expressed his joy in the usual doggy fashion.

A Warm Welcome

"You can't think how delighted we are to see you," cried Mrs. Doll, as she hastened forward to greet her visitor. "You've done so much for us, and it's just lovely of you to come to our little party."

"Yes, indeed," agreed Mr. Doll, "and now you're here, you'll spend the night with us, won't you?"

"Oh, no," implored Mrs. Doll. "You needn't worry about the other party, you'll be back in plenty of

clinging about Lucy's neck, and begging her to tell some funny stories. "Never mind about funny stories," interposed Mrs. Doll. "Let's have some lemonade first, or we'll have those visitors here before we know where we are." So they all went downstairs to the dining room. To Lucy's joy, Toby and the tiny fluffy kitten were allowed to join them, only they had to sit on the floor.

Toyland Station Calling

"T.L., the Toyland station, calling!" said a voice from the corner near the fire. "Gracious!" exclaimed Lucy. "It really works!"

"Why, of course," replied Mrs. Doll. "What would be the use of it if it didn't?"

"But it's—it's—" began Lucy. "Oh, never mind what it used to be," laughed Mrs. Doll. "It's a wireless set now, and it works perfectly!—a fact which made the little girl intensely happy."

Soon the guests began to arrive.

The Most Precious Pearls

"DON'T forget to throw the wood into the basement," Herbert, called Mrs. Griggs as the car was ready to start.

"Always something for me to do," muttered Herbert, watching the car speed down the road. "I don't see why Mother didn't tell them to deliver the wood tomorrow. Then I might have spent the afternoon playing Indian with Billy."

"Tick! Tock! Tick! Tock!" went the clock till it struck one.

"I'm not going to wait around all the afternoon for the wood," decided Herbert. "I can throw it in tomorrow morning." And away he went.

When Billy saw Herbert coming he quickly slipped into his Indian costume and met him in the yard.

"Let's follow that narrow trail

than the openings at the top and bottom of the cylinder, and ran a small runner of thread round the edge of each. One of the circles was sewn to the bottom opening, and Mother then dropped the large marble inside. The second round of velvet was sewn to the top opening, making it look like a little cap.

Out of the piece of ribbon a coat was cut out, the neck of it fitting round the middle of the cylinder, the coat coming a wee bit below the bottom of it. Two little velvet legs were then made and sewed to the middle of the bottom bag, and cardboard feet were added. Two hands were next made from the piece of white kid glove and sewed into the cuffs of the coat.

A comical face was drawn and painted on the white piece of uncovered cylinder, showing above the neck of the coat. Then Mr. Tumbling-Dumpty was placed on a sloping board, and at once he began to turn somersaults down the incline.



The Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit

IX
ALMOST before the sun arose the next morning, Cutey-Kit awoke and began to think very deeply. All the geography she had learnt was actually sizzling and finally it bubbled over in words. "I have come to the conclusion," she said, addressing the clean-smelling Swedish air, for nobody was awake to listen to her, "that countries all over the world are very much alike. Even in Barbados and Texas, there were parts that looked like England, and now in Sweden, there are parts that might be Guernsey or America."

At that moment Shy Squirrel suddenly awoke. "I agree with you," said she, as she shook her fuzzy coat and began to open a can of Nestle's milk for Cutey-Kit's breakfast. "But the thing that strikes me most of all is the ubiquity of the pine trees." "I don't know what ubiquity means," answered Cutey-Kit, "and I don't believe that there is any such word anyhow."

"It is quite a simple word," said Shy Squirrel, looking in the Webster, "and it means just anywhere or everywhere at the same time. That being so, pine trees are the most ubiquitous trees I know, and as I am particularly fond of them, I am delighted to meet so many of them here in Sweden."

By this time Beau St. Bernard was awake, had finished his dog biscuit and was beginning to plan out the day.

"Stockholm is a city I have always longed to visit," he remarked. "It is built on seven islands, which means plenty of cool, sparkling water, and I know it must be most interesting and beautiful, and we shall get a splendid view of it from our air machine."

"I believe," said Shy Squirrel, consulting the guide book, "that there is a place called 'Skansen,' just outside Stockholm, and I should like to go and see it."

"Certainly," answered Beau St. Bernard, and in a few minutes they alighted just outside the gates of Skansen. Skansen is a fascinating place. You go through the great gates into a beautiful park, with wooden houses, built as they used to be built years and years ago, and all the people dressed as they used to dress, years and years ago. When Cutey-Kit peeped inside one of the houses, she saw a huge wide fireplace with a wooden rafters swinging in front of a cheerful log fire. Then there were wide beds built into the walls, and Beau St. Bernard, who seemed to know quite a lot about it all, explained that even now in the depths of the country the people sleep four or five in a bed.

"Very warm and cosy in winter, I should say," said Shy Squirrel, who was busy examining a spinning wheel, and also was much interested in some intricate needlework which was hanging over the wooden rafters. "Everything is so shining and spotless," she remarked, "and the people have such sweet voices, and are so polite. I think Sweden is a charming country."

"The thing," said Cutey-Kit, "that interests me is the dress; it is so curious and quaint, and so beautifully finished; and then just look at the bonnets! I should love to have a high-pointed bonnet on the top of my head to keep my ears cool, or a nice round bonnet to cover them and keep them warm, and a delightful square handkerchief to keep my cat's whiskers from blowing about in the wind."

"Well," said Beau St. Bernard, "as you are such a good little cat, you shall have one of each."

"Oh, tak, tak," said Cutey-Kit in a very excited voice. ("Tak" is Swedish for "thank you," you know.) So now, all they had to do was to pack up the three bonnets in a green cardboard box tied with red string, and after a ramble all through Skansen and a peep at the great reindeer with enormous horns that live in the park, our three companions settled down for a quiet night under the deep blue Swedish sky.

Who Knows?

1. Why is the sea salt?
2. Do fishes shut their eyes?
3. Who was Pocahontas?
4. What is the largest bird that cannot fly?
5. Where is Tasmania?

Answers to last week's questions

The purpose of the World Court is to settle disputes between nations. "Arbitrate" means to act as judge. Charles G. Dawes is Vice-President of the United States. Hawthorne wrote "The Wonder Book." Stockholm is in Sweden.

A Cozy Little Mouse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time, in a cozy little corner
Of a cozy little room, in a cozy little house,
Eating a Christmas pie, like a little Jackie Horner,
But saying not a word, sat a cozy little mouse!

The little Christmas pie was on a cozy little table,
Two smiling guests were there, but they never said a word.
And the little mouse ate on, just as long as he was able,
While the smiling guests smiled on, but neither of them stirred!

In, with a jug of cream, came the little hostess, humming,
Off skipped the little mouse, never stopping for "Good-by."
He felt, that canny mouse, when he saw that hostess coming,
As though he'd had enough, quite enough, of Christmas Pie!

"Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh!" cried the little hostess, with a gasp,
"Arabella, Maude, Gladys, Alice, why, oh, why
Did you not call Mother? But they kept on smiling mildly—
Do you suppose that dolls like mice, and do not care for pie?"

Minnie Leona Upton.

Five Animals

Print the name of a large animal in the central upright column, and have eight perfect words reading across the puzzle, four of which are also the names of animals. Can you do it?

S E
E K
H E
A E
S E
C T
G U
A E

Key to puzzle published Jan. 25:

1. Care, acre, acre.
2. Leap, slip, lips.
3. Past, tape, pate.
4. Dear, read, dare.
5. Spot, tops, post.

A Half-Century Edition

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by MARY BAKER EDDY

To mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half-century since "Science and Health" was first published in 1875, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a HALF-CENTURY EDITION of the pocket-size Textbook.

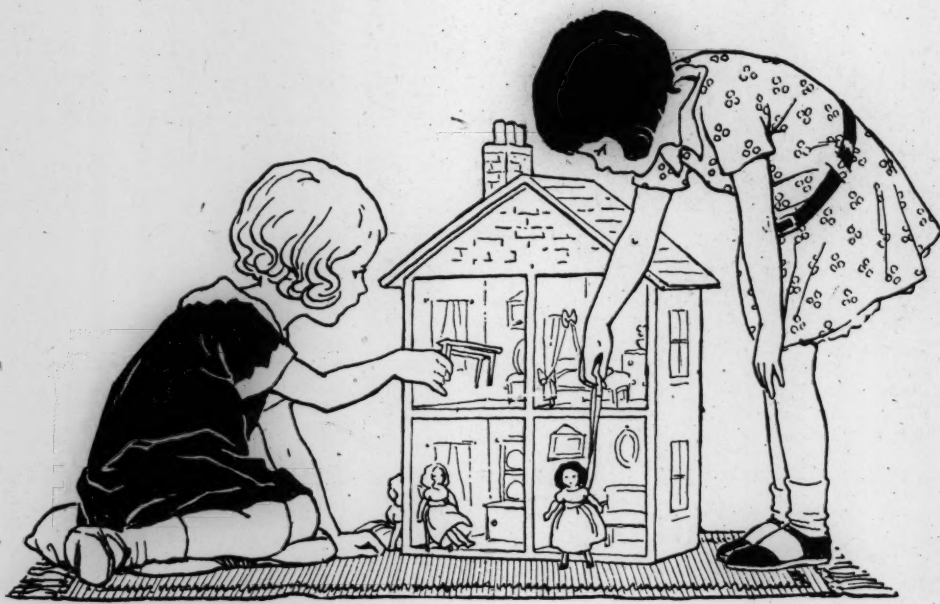
This special edition has a title page in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular black morocco pocket edition.

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107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

NOTE—"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in fourteen different styles and sizes, which are listed in the advertisement on the Home Forum Page of this newspaper.



Playmates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, Mary has a table,
And Jane she has a bed,
And Mary has some dollsies
In frocks of blue and red
And Jane she has a doll's house
That keeps out all the weather—
So it is plain,
Mary and Jane
Should both keep house together!

Oh, Vincent has a melon,
And Vere he has a knife,
And Vincent has a bass-drum,
And Vere he owns a fife,
And each has got a cocked-hat,
And neither has a brother—
So it is clear,
Vincent and Vere
Should play with one another!

Joyce L. Brisley.

In Annabelle's Nursery

"Our plates were made in my country," said the little German doll in Annabelle's nursery in a boastful tone of voice.

"But the croquettes on our plates were made of rice that came from my country," said the little Chinese doll somewhat crossly.

"And the cook that made these delicious croquettes is Irish," said the little Irish doll in a funny way that made the dolls smile.

Annabelle was helping the littliest doll in the nursery dry his wee napkin. Since there were dolls in her nursery from all the nations in the world, Annabelle was a busy little doll mother.

"Just see how the dolls of all nations depend upon each other," said Annabelle. "I am quite sure we should be thankful for the things that come to us from all countries."

The little doll who had spoken of the dishes that came from his country, began it. He said that he was grateful to the dear people of many lands for working to supply the needs of the dolls all over the world. And then the other dolls followed his lead. In fact, they found so many things for which to be thankful, that it sounded like a Thanksgiving feast! When breakfast was over the dolls' faces were beaming with the gratitude they had expressed for things that came to the nursery from all over the world.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

BIG K RANCH TRAIL

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Ranch Life in New England.

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Regular trip on Western

Cow Ponies, through New

England over White Mt.

Trails and down the Connecticut River Valley.

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STANLEY KELLEY, Andover, N. H.

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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for Boys

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for Girls

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CAMP KOHANNA

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These camps advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor

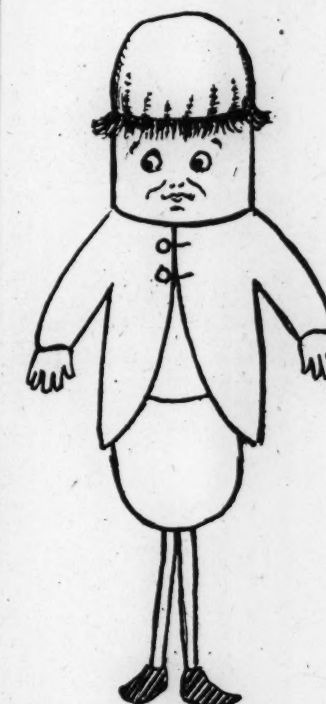
Things to Make

Tumbling-Dumpty

WULD you like to know how to make a Tumbling-Dumpty? Mother asked Marjorie one day.

"A Tumbling-Dumpty!" cried Marjorie. "What is that?"

"I will show you," said Mother. "I have got together all we shall want



in this box. Here they are," and Mother took out:

1. A piece of cardboard four inches long by seven inches wide.
2. A narrow strip of brown fur six inches long by one inch wide.
3. A scrap of bright-colored velvet.
4. A scrap of some softer material of a contrasting shade (a piece of wide ribbon will do).
5. A large glass marble (the larger the better).
6. A small piece of soft white kid cut from an old glove.
7. A pair of scissors and needle and cotton.

First taking the piece of cardboard, Mother rolled it into the shape of a cylinder and sewed it firmly down where the two edges overlapped. Having done this, the strip of narrow fur was sewn round the edge of the top of the cylinder.

"This is Mr. Dumpty's hair," she said. "Of course, if I hadn't had this little piece of fur we could have used white cotton wool instead, giving him white hair."

She then cut two circles out of the velvet considerably larger

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

"A Well-Balanced Day of Work and Play"

MARS HILL CAMP

for Girls

On Crawford Lake

Union, Maine

(Eleventh Season)

June 30—August 25, 1926

All water sports, tennis, archery,

music, crafts, dramatics, tutoring,

rhythmic dancing. Enroll now.

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al thing was that all the pictures which Lucy had painted looked just like real pictures, and not a bit like the queer little daubs which she had hung about the walls.

When they entered the nursery, they were greeted by the chubbist baby doll Lucy had ever seen.

"This is our little Lucy," explained Mrs. Doll. "We thought we'd like to call her after you." And a moment later the baby doll was

Lucy knew all of them, from the pretty little Dutch girl of the mantelpiece, to the spick and span baker, out of the cardboard baker's shop; and, what was more, they all knew Lucy, and how very glad they were to meet her.

It is necessary to add that the party was a huge success, and that everyone was sorry when it was time to say good-by.

"Now, come along," remarked Mrs. Doll, as soon as the last visitor had departed. "I'm sure you must be longing for your bed," and she led the way to a cozy little bedroom, where a real fire blazed merrily on the hearth.

"How beautiful!" sighed Lucy, as she cuddled down beneath the bedclothes, and hid her head upon the downy pillows. "Tell me, why does everything seem so beautiful?"

"Because," replied Mrs. Doll, "you've loved us so, and given us so much. Love is the most beautiful thing in the world, you know." And Lucy remembered nothing more until she heard Nurse calling her to come and get ready for the party, and she awoke with a start, to find herself still lying on the nursery hearth.

A Lesson From Snubs

A little boy who was an ardent admirer of "Snubs, Our Dog," whose "Diary" he read with delight in the Christian Science Monitor, one day surprised his mother by carefully wiping the mud from his shoes on the mat outside, before entering the front door. As his mother had tried, without much success, to impress upon him his duty in this respect, she asked him what made him so obedient to clean his shoes. The reply was—"I guess I have as much intelligence as Snubs. He wiped his feet. Now, see how nice and clean the carpet is! You see, in the picture of 'Snubs' a few days before, that intelligent little dog had been obliged to learn a lesson of tidiness, and so had passed it along to his friends, the children."

"They really dive for them," explained the fisherman. "Your Indian suits remind me how the Indians used to get them. They went out in a canoe. But at present schooners are used instead. The men who dive for them wear diving suits. After the oysters are brought ashore they are opened with a knife and the pearls are removed."

"But how do the pearls get inside the shell?" asked Herbert.

"Boys, that is the most beautiful part of the whole story," continued the fisherman. "Oysters are among the most peaceful of all living creatures. When they are very tiny they swim through the water frolicking here and there. At the end of this short career they sink to the bottom of the sea and fasten themselves to rocks by means of their flaps that were formerly used for swimming, and there they are content to remain."

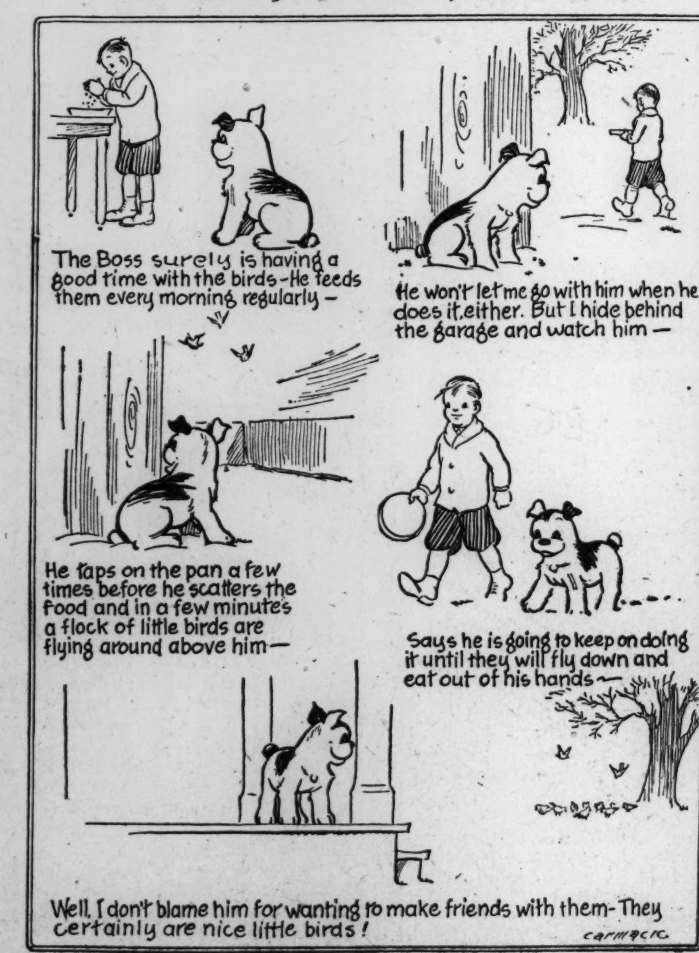
"They settle very close together, and naturally as they grow larger they become very crowded, so crowded in fact that often their shells are formed imperfectly. But it never occurs to them to push or elbow or grow impatient with one another as people sometimes do, and well may the oyster boast."

No court to settle disputes in oyster land. For each one daily takes his own affairs in hand.

"Of course they really haven't any troubles for a court to settle," interrupted Billy.

"But they do," proceeded the fisherman, "for often tiny marine worms or other little creatures bore into the oysters' shells, or grains of sand get between the shells and irritate them. In a case of this kind they neither complain nor fight back, but convert all these irritations and interferences into priceless gems by covering them with a substance which they secrete. In time this sub-

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Well, I don't blame him for wanting to make friends with them. They certainly are nice little birds!

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag was a full one this week. In some cases the following are only extracts from letters sent in.

Newton, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I like Our Young Folks' page very much because it has such delightful stories. I like Waddles because it is all in poetry. I think Snubs is a very intelligent dog. I have not got a dog, but I have a black cat named Tinker.

Pauline B.

Brighton, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I look forward every week to The Children's Page. We have had a lot of snow this week, a very rare thing in this part of the country. My grandfather, uncles, aunts, and cousins are living in America.

Iris W.

South Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Children's Page and Our Young Folks' Page. I like best picture puzzles, the mazes, and the stories in the left hand corner. I liked the story about The Two Pennies because it had a moral to it.

Dorothy H.

The editor would also like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters: Tony S., Betty P., Lois L., Elizabeth T., Richard P., Bernice B., Janice G., Priscilla M., Emerald D., Jane S., Mariel R.

Phillip and Mary D.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Editor:

I am sorry not to have written to you before. Of course I enjoy the Monitor. I am waiting for Milly-Molly-Mandy. I do not especially care if this is printed or not, because my name will be printed with the names of the other children whose letters you have not enough room for.

That is very sensible of you, Betty.

Ed.

Redding, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I like The Children's Page and the stories in it. I like Snubs and Waddles. Snubs is a good dog. Two cats came to our house. We fed them and they stayed here with us. They are big cats. We gave one to a little girl and boy and we kept one. We named him Zu Zu.

Doris N. H.

Missoula, Mont.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Children's Page and all its contents. I enjoy "The Adventures of Waddles" and which they were printed every day because they are interesting.

I have lived on the ranch until just recently. When we left we did not bring my dog, so I wrote a poem about him which I will enclose.

I have a dog that's medium smart. He's rather small with a great big heart. He's a mighty good friend of mine, And with me six times out of nine. When I'm all alone at night, He's company for me all right. When you're all alone at home, And have an extra bone, Take advice from me And get a dog for company.

Virginia R. W.

Thank you for the little poem, Virginia.—Ed.

Daily Newspaper
D ADVERTISING

MIXED PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Reports of Food Company Mergers Strengthen Some Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. (AP)—Rising price tendencies, ushered in the new month on the New York Stock Exchange. While there was a disposition on the part of some large traders to defer operations, pending the publication of the figures on brokers' loans, bullish demonstrations were generally conducted in some of the motors, based on reports of unusually heavy January sales of many of the large manufacturers. Speculative imagination also was fired by rumors of huge food, and other combines. In banking circles wide-spread interest attached to the upward climb of sterling exchange, cables selling at \$4.86-16, the highest price paid since the war, and only 1-16 of a cent below gold parity.

South Porto Rican Sugar jumped 6 1/2 points to 140, a new peak, on rumors of an extra dividend, and Great Western Sugar, Famous Players, Sears Roebuck, Railway Steel Spring, and Peoples Gas all sold 3 to 4 points above last week's closing quotations. A rise in sterling to \$4.86 1/2, the highest demand rate since the war, featured early trading in the foreign exchanges.

Foreign obligations recaptured the interest of investors in today's bond dealings when new high records were established by three representative issues—United Kingdom 5 1/2%, German 7 1/2% and Czechoslovakian 7 1/2%.

French municipal bonds also were strong. Sterling's close approach to parity, presumably enhanced the strength of British bonds, but otherwise there were no new developments to influence the trend of prices.

Profit-taking made its appearance in the domestic list, but its effect was offset by buying of industrial lines, which had been neglected recently.

New York traction issues reacted 1 to 2 1/2 points, and all bonds forfeited some of their recent gains, but an upward movement included Virginia-Carolina Chemical, obligations of the Copper 6s, Jacob Doll 6s and Kings County Electric Company 6s. Kansas City Southern 5s and Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s were among the rail bonds in demand.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The fortnightly settlement acted as a restrictive factor on business on the stock exchange today. Oils rallied on news that the United States of an advance in crude oil prices.

There was little speculative buying in industrial, rubber, issues. Dutch, Royal Dutch was 3 3/4, Rio Tinto 4 1/4 and Courtauld 5 1/4. The gilt-edged division continued cheerful.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Boston New York
Renewal rate 5 1/2% 4 1/2%
Overnight paper 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' c. l. loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individual, c. l. loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 20 1/2
Bar silver in London 20 1/2
Mexican dollars 8 1/4 8 1/4

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges \$77,000,000 \$85,000,000
Year to date \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000
Balances \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000
Year ago today \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000
E. R. bank credit \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Prime Acceptance Market
30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
4 months 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
6 months 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general 1/4 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Atlanta | 4 1/2% | Bucharest | 5% |
| Boston | 4 1/2% | Buenos Aires | 5 1/2% |
| Chicago | 4 1/2% | Canton | 5 1/2% |
| Cleveland | 4 1/2% | Hankow | 5 1/2% |
| London | 4 1/2% | Harbin | 5 1/2% |
| Minneapolis | 4 1/2% | Manila | 5 1/2% |
| New York | 4 1/2% | Peking | 5 1/2% |
| Philadelphia | 4 1/2% | Rangoon | 5 1/2% |
| Richmond | 4 1/2% | Santo Domingo | 5 1/2% |
| San Francisco | 4 1/2% | Singapore | 5 1/2% |
| St. Louis | 4 1/2% | Sourabaya | 5 1/2% |
| San Antonio | 4 1/2% | Tientsin | 5 1/2% |
| St. Paul | 4 1/2% | Yokohama | 5 1/2% |
| Wash. D.C. | 4 1/2% | | |

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Sterling | Current | Previous | Parity |
| Demand | \$4.86 1/2 | \$4.86 | \$4.86 1/2 |
| Cable | 4.86 1/2 | 4.86 | 4.86 1/2 |
| French francs | 0.044 1/2 | 0.044 1/2 | 0.044 1/2 |
| Swiss francs | 0.044 1/2 | 0.044 1/2 | 0.044 1/2 |
| Belgian francs | 0.044 1/2 | 0.044 1/2 | 0.044 1/2 |
| Italian lire | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Spanish pesetas | 0.020 1/2 | 0.020 1/2 | 0.020 1/2 |
| Portuguese escudos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Japanese yen | 0.007 1/2 | 0.007 1/2 | 0.007 1/2 |
| Chinese dollars | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Indonesian dollars | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Siamese dollars | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Philippine pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Peruvian dollars | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Argentine pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Uruguayan pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Chilean pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Ecuadorian dollars | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Venezuelan dollars | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Colombian pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Guatemalan quetzales | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Salvadoran colones | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Honduran lempiras | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Nicaraguan cordobas | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Costa Rican colones | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Panama balboas | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Dominican pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Haitian gourdes | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Cuban pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |
| Mexican pesos | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 | 0.000 1/2 |

DIVIDENDS

Nickel Plate declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents, common and preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

WORSTED SUITINGS LOWER
NEW YORK, Feb. 1. (AP)—New prices of representative worsted suitings, included in the American Woolen Company's opening of fall lines today, represent a decline of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a reduction of slightly less than 1 per cent, compared with the opening of spring lines six months ago. Prices of overcoats also were lowered.

FORD MAKING FINE GLASS

ST. PAUL, Feb. 1.—Ford Motor Company is making fine glass for its new cars. The company's new glass is being made in a new plant at St. Paul, Minn., and is being shipped to Ford dealers in all parts of the country.

NICKEL PLATE'S EARNINGS

Operating income of the New York, Nickel & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, was \$1,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Stock | High | Low | Jan. 31 | Jan. 30 |
|----------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| Am. Abt. 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Am. Abt. 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Am. Abt. 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Am. Abt. 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Am. Abt. 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Am. Abt. 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Am. Abt. 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| Am. Abt. 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Am. Abt. 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| Am. Abt. 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Am. Abt. 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 |
| Am. Abt. 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 |
| Am. Abt. 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 |
| Am. Abt. 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 |
| Am. Abt. 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Am. Abt. 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 |
| Am. Abt. 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 |
| Am. Abt. 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 |
| Am. Abt. 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Am. Abt. 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Am. Abt. 2100 | 2100 | 2100 | 2100 | 2100 |
| Am. Abt. 2200 | 2200 | 2200 | 2200 | 2200 |
| Am. Abt. 2300 | 2300 | 2300 | 2300 | 2300 |
| Am. Abt. 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 |
| Am. Abt. 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 |
| Am. Abt. 2600 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 |
| Am. Abt. 2700 | 2700 | 2700 | 2700 | 2700 |
| Am. Abt. 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 |
| Am. Abt. 2900 | 2900 | 2900 | 2900 | 2900 |
| Am. Abt. 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Am. Abt. 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 |
| Am. Abt. 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 |
| Am. Abt. 3300 | 3300 | 3300 | 3300 | 3300 |
| Am. Abt. 3400 | 3400 | 3400 | 3400 | 3400 |
| Am. Abt. 3500 | 3500 | 3500 | 3500 | 3500 |
| Am. Abt. 3600 | 3600 | 3600 | 3600 | 3600 |
| Am. Abt. 3700 | 3700 | 3700 | 3700 | 3700 |
| Am. Abt. 3800 | 3800 | 3800 | 3800 | 3800 |
| Am. Abt. 3900 | 3900 | 3900 | 3900 | 3900 |
| Am. Abt. 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Am. Abt. 4100 | 4100 | 4100 | 4100 | 4100 |
| Am. Abt. 4200 | 4200 | 4200 | 4200 | 4200 |
| Am. Abt. 4300 | 4300 | 4300 | 4300 | 4300 |
| Am. Abt. 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 |
| Am. Abt. 4500 | 4500 | 4500 | 4500 | 4500 |
| Am. Abt. 4600 | 4600 | 4600 | 4600 | 4600 |
| Am. Abt. 4700 | 4700 | 4700 | 4700 | 4700 |
| Am. Abt. 4800 | 4800 | 4800 | 4800 | 4800 |
| Am. Abt. 4900 | 4900 | 4900 | 4900 | 4900 |
| Am. Abt. 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |
| Am. Abt. 5100 | 5100 | 5100 | 5100 | 5100 |
| Am. Abt. 5200 | 5200 | 5200 | 5200 | 5200 |
| Am. Abt. 5300 | 5300 | 5300 | 5300 | 5300 |
| Am. Abt. 5400 | 5400 | 5400 | 5400 | 5400 |
| Am. Abt. 5500 | 5500 | 5500 | 5500 | 5500 |
| Am. Abt. 5600 | 5600 | 5600 | 5600 | 5600 |
| Am. Abt. 5700 | 5700 | 5700 | 5700 | 5700 |
| Am. Abt. 5800 | 5800 | 5800 | 5800 | 5800 |
| Am. Abt. 5900 | 5900 | 5900 | 5900 | 5900 |
| Am. Abt. 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 |
| Am. Abt. 6100 | 6100 | 6100 | 6100 | 6100 |
| Am. Abt. 6200 | 6200 | 6200 | 6200 | 6200 |
| Am. Abt. 6300 | 6300 | 6300 | 6300 | 6300 |
| Am. Abt. 6400 | 6400 | 6400 | 6400 | 6400 |
| Am. Abt. 6500 | 6500 | 6500 | 6500 | 6500 |
| Am. Abt. 6600 | 6600 | 6600 | 6600 | 6600 |
| Am. Abt. 6700 | 6700 | 6700 | 6700 | 6700 |
| Am. Abt. 6800 | 6800 | 6800 | 6800 | 6800 |
| Am. Abt. 6900 | 6900 | 6900 | 6900 | 6900 |
| Am. Abt. 7000 | 7000 | 7000 | 7000 | 7000 |
| Am. Abt. 7100 | 7100 | 7100 | 7100 | 7100 |
| Am. Abt. 7200 | 7200 | 7200 | 7200 | 7200 |
| Am. Abt. 7300 | 7300 | 7300 | 7300 | 7300 |
| Am. Abt. 7400 | 7400 | 7400 | 7400 | 7400 |
| Am. Abt. 7500 | 7500 | 7500 | 7500 | 7500 |
| Am. Abt. 7600 | 7600 | 7600 | 7600 | 7600 |
| Am. Abt. 7700 | 7700 | 7700 | 7700 | 7700 |
| Am. Abt. 7800 | 7800 | 7800 | 7800 | 7800 |
| Am. Abt. 7900 | 7900 | 7900 | 7900 | 7900 |
| Am. Abt. 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 |
| Am. Abt. 8100 | 8100 | 8100 | 8100 | 8100 |
| Am. Abt. 8200 | 8200 | 8200 | 8200 | 8200 |
| Am. Abt. 8300 | 8300 | 8300 | 8300 | 8300 |
| Am. Abt. 8400 | 8400 | 8400 | 8400 | 8400 |
| Am. Abt. 8500 | 8500 | 8500 | 8500 | 8500 |
| Am. Abt. 8600 | 8600 | 8600 | 8600 | 8600 |
| Am. Abt. 8700 | 8700 | 8700 | 8700 | 8700 |
| Am. Abt. 8800 | 8800 | 8800 | 8800 | 8800 |
| Am. Abt. 8900 | 8900 | 8900 | 8900 | 8900 |
| Am. Abt. 9000 | 9000 | 9000 | 9000 | 9000 |
| Am. Abt. 9100 | 9100 | 9100 | 9100 | 9100 |
| Am. Abt. 9200 | 9200 | 9200 | 9200 | 9200 |
| Am. Abt. 9300 | 9300 | 9300 | 9300 | 9300 |
| Am. Abt. 9400 | 9400 | 9400 | 9400 | 9400 |
| Am. Abt. 9500 | 9500 | 9500 | 9500 | 9500 |
| Am. Abt. 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 |
| Am. Abt. 9700 | 9700 | 9700 | 9700 | 9700 |
| Am. Abt. 9800 | 9800 | 9800 | 9800 | 9800 |
| Am. Abt. 9900 | 9900 | 9900 | 9900 | 9900 |
| Am. Abt. 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 |

BOSTON CUBB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Stock | High | Low | Jan. 31 | Jan. 30 |
|---------------|------|------|---------|---------|
| Am. Abt. 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Am. Abt. 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Am. Abt. 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Am. Abt. 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Am. Abt. 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Am. Abt. 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Am. Abt. 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| Am. Abt. 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Am. Abt. 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| Am. Abt. 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Am. Abt. 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 |
| Am. Abt. 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 |
| Am. Abt. 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 |
| Am. Abt. 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 |
| Am. Abt. 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Am. Abt. 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 |
| Am. Abt. 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 | 1700 |
| Am. Abt. 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 |
| Am. Abt. 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Am. Abt. 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Am. Abt. 2100 | 2100 | 2100 | 2100 | 2100 |
| Am. Abt. 2200 | 2200 | 2200 | 2200 | 2200 |
| Am. Abt. 2300 | 2300 | 2300 | 2300 | 2300 |
| Am. Abt. 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 |
| Am. Abt. 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 |
| Am. Abt. 2600 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 |
| Am. Abt. 2700 | 2700 | 2700 | 2700 | 2700 |
| Am. Abt. 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 | 2800 |
| Am. Abt. 2900 | 2900 | 2900 | 2900 | 2900 |
| Am. Abt. 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Am. Abt. 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 |
| Am. Abt. 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 |
| Am. Abt. 3300 | 3300 | 3300 | 3300 | 3300 |
| Am. Abt. 3400 | 3400 | 3400 | 3400 | 3400 |
| Am. Abt. 3500 | 3500 | 3500 | 3500 | 3500 |
| Am. Abt. 3600 | 3600 | 3600 | 3600 | 3600 |
| Am. Abt. 3700 | 3700 | 3700 | 3700 | 3700 |
| Am. Abt. 3800 | 3800 | 3800 | 3800 | 3800 |
| Am. Abt. 3900 | 3900 | 3900 | 3900 | 3900 |
| Am. Abt. 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Am. Abt. 4100 | 4100 | 4100 | 4100 | 4100 |
| Am. Abt. 4200 | 4200 | 4200 | 4200 | 4200 |
| Am. Abt. 4300 | 4300 | 4300 | 4300 | 4300 |
| Am. Abt. 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 | 4400 |
| Am. Abt. 4500 | 4500 | 4500 | 4500 | 4500 |

WEEK'S REVIEW
OF FOOTWEAR
AND LEATHERLadies' Canvas Low Cuts
and Calf and Kid Shoes
Popular—Outlook Good

Contracting for spring and summer footwear has now entered upon the second month of its lightweight season.

Basing judgment upon the amount of business already obtained, and from opinions gleaned from buyers, the general belief is that duplicating will be an important feature from now till late into the summer months.

The latest model to assume positive comeback is that duplicating will be an important factor in today's shoe markets.

Late last summer the demand for white shoes, though small, caused some comment, but the earnest attention buyers displayed during the sampling of warm weather footwear, with initial orders far in volume, and recent duplicating by the larger retailers, have all pointed to convince manufacturers that white fabric shoes will retain its long lost place as an important factor in today's shoe markets.

The present call for ladies' shoes is largely confined to the delicate shades offered by the cut and kid tanners who, not daring to stock up on them, are running their tanneries over-time to fill back orders, and to make sure they have a sufficient stock of white shoes to meet the wants of all comers, and at the same time they are making value for the money asked than ever before in the history of the business.

Lines of the so-called "silk" shoes, whether men's, women's, ladies' or children's, are maintaining their reputation as medium-priced footwear, and are practically considered as staples by the trade.

Viewing the shoe situation from all angles, future prospects strongly favor a steady activity at all centers, with an increasing cost, tendency quite probable before long.

Sole Leather Irregular
There is a steady movement of sole leather at mixed prices, buyers asking for different weights and tannages. Compared with quotations of a year ago prices are low.

Oak sole leather tanners report the demand varying weekly, stable lots being exceptions notwithstanding the favorable conditions at the larger manufacturing shoe centers. Tannery run of oak sole leathers range in price from 44 to 48c, and oak tanned cow backs are offered at 40-44c.

Prime second quality leathers are still strong at 48-50c. Choice oak backs carried by the finders are quoted by the tanners at 60-70c. Texas black heads sell at 75c. Selected heavy cow backs are 50-52c.

Oak offal has a strong and active demand and stocks are low. Double soles are often sold down to bare floors, carload lots for waiting bringing 44-45c. Single shoulders are quoted at 32-34c.

Prime No. 1 belt and standard tannages, are firm at 28c, with the regular run bringing 24 to 27c. Oak heads are in no great abundance. Prices are strong, the first choice selling at 15c, with a firm upward trend.

Union sole leather is in fair demand weekly. Prices are strong and supply moderate. Packaged sole leathers sell at 40-45c. Medium weights move the better of the two, and bring 44-46c.

Backs and Offal Strong
Light weight packer cow backs are well sold up, with choice selected entered at 44-46c. Country hide backs are offered at 38-40c. Prime selected backs are obtainable at 50-52c. Union calf is active, with shoulders, heads and bellies and heads sold close up to receipts. Prime shoulders are 30-32c, bellies 24c, with choice tails bringing 25c. Heads are in good demand at 15c.

The demand for calf skins is improving weekly. The call for modish shades in the lighter colors and black, are selling regularly.

Standard tannages of colors for men's shoes are quoted at 40-45c. Close sorted skins, aniline dyed, bring 48-50c. The call for prevailing colors in weights suitable for ladies' novelty shoes has improved.

Black and ordinary shades of brown, top grades, are quoted at 44-46c, but all novelty shades are offered at 46c and up. Cows calf still moves with moderation. Choice colors are quoted at 52-56c, prime mediums at 40-45c, with 24-35c asked for the cheaper grades.

New business in the side upper leather market shows a steady improvement. Buys are frequent, but seldom in large quantities. Calf tannages are active, except in the upper grades which are listed at 34-40c. Prime mediums are selling daily at 24-26c, with the cheaper sort quoted at 14-22c, and which is well sold up all the time.

ST. LOUIS
Sales High Low Last Chg
29 Am Cred Int 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 +
30 Bear 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 +
10 Boston 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 +
263 Boyd-W. Shoe 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 +
31 Brown Sh. pr 100 107 107 +24
28 Bruce Lamb 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 +
50 do pr 100 100 100 +
190 Conall & Co 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 +
175 E. W. W. 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 +
12 do 2d pr 90 87 90 +2
12 do 3d pr 90 87 90 +2
12 do 4d pr 90 87 90 +2
12 do 5d pr 90 87 90 +2
12 do 6d pr 90 87 90 +2
12 do 7d pr 90 87 90 +2
12 do 8d pr 90 87 90 +2
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Art News and Comment

Sargent Exhibition at the Royal Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The amazing activity of John Sargent and the grand total of his stupendous output can only be comprehended when we remember that the gigantic exhibition just opened at the Royal Academy has been formed almost entirely from works obtained in Great Britain. Even so it does not include the Wertheimer series or the Lord Ribblesdale portrait from the National Gallery or his "Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth" which is still at the Tate. Yet this exhibition is surely the largest collection of works by one artist that has ever been shown in London. No less than 30 galleries are filled with some 600 oil paintings, water colors, studies and drawings, while in the Central Hall are a few examples of Sargent's sculpture, the principal exhibit here being "The Redemption" in bronze, a gift from the artist's sisters which is to be erected as a memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

A Prodigious Worker

The exhibition is a wonderful revelation of the continuous achievement and unflagging industry of one of the most universally admired painters of our time, and when it is remembered that all these hundreds of paintings and studies only represent about one-third of the artist's total output, it is clear that Sargent has shown all things a worker. That is the first lesson to be learned from the exhibition.

To enumerate the famous groups, the single portraits, the landscapes, the street scenes in oils, the sketches in water color, the studies and the drawings would add little to our knowledge of the artist, and it is of greater interest to endeavor to ascertain what light the collection as a whole throws on the art and personality of this master.

So far the numerous appreciations of Sargent's art which have appeared have been concerned chiefly with his brilliant execution. But technique, it cannot be said too often, is only a means to an end, and while we are all prepared to grant his supreme mastery over the material of paint, the thing that often baffles us is to know what exactly was his goal in art?

As we survey the vast array of his work we feel more and more that Sargent was supremely interested in representation. He was no lover of "Art for art's sake"; he did not love paint for paint's sake, but only as material for the process of representation. It affords him the means for rendering with exactitude the sensations of sight, and because Sargent saw further than most portrait painters, his portraits have been both praised and feared because of his insight into character. But taken in conjunction with his painting of landscape and architecture, it may be argued that the characterization which distinguishes Sargent's portraiture is more the result of acute intelligence than of his magnetic personality. It is never possible to accuse Sargent justly of painting something that is not there. But he was sharply alive to any hint given by a fleeting expression on the face of a sitter.

His Objectivity

Simple, straightforward, honest, and natural in his own person, he had a hearty dislike of all affectation and "airs and graces." It is for this reason that some of his portraits have been described as ruthless. For example, if he thought that a woman looked supercilious, he did not scruple to express her superciliousness, as he did in the portrait of Miss Priestley. He would not flatter anybody, but he was always just. On the other hand, the robes of office and almost impassive judicial mask of Lord Russell in the portrait of Lord Russell of Killisnock did not conceal from Sargent the essential kindness and bonhomie that lay behind, and in his portrait he allows us to see the man in the judge. Consequently the great power of characterization which distinguishes Sargent's best portraits is a proof, not so much of his imagination, as of the deliberate objectivity of his art. Like Velasquez, his great exemplar, of whom it has been said "no great painter has ever painted so much and been so true to life," the thought of Sargent often appears to us as a highly polished surface reflecting marvelously whatever is before his eyes, but adding no comment of his own. Sargent has a true Anglo-Saxon in this habit of emotional reticence. All that technique could do, he would do superbly. We can feel the very effort of voice production in "Mrs. George Batten singing"; his "Japanese Dancing Girl" is so full of movement that she seems to sway slowly before our eyes; he can show us graciousness in "Lady Sassoon"; proud assurance in "Carmenita." He will tell us everything about everybody, except himself; his own reserve is impenetrable.

In this severe restraint in emotional expression he followed the example of George Foote Dunham.

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tional expression he felt even in his most penetrating portraits, it is still more evident in his landscapes and street scenes. Nothing could surpass the brilliant actuality of his painting, "St. Mark's, Venice; the Pavement." There is the pavement just as we might see it ourselves. The painting is full of joy, but that joy is the painter's delight in his exact notation of the sensations of sight. Beyond this his thought to us as a sealed book. Still more wonderful is the rocky Alpine landscape, "The Moraine." Every stone and boulder in the foreground has been seen and stated clearly; the analysis of light and color has a subtle exactitude throughout; yet the whole is viewed steadily, and as a whole, all the detail being co-ordinated into one unified impression. It is a sublime statement of facts, telling us everything we could wish to know of the scene, and yet telling us little of the painter's thought beyond his powers of observation.

If Sargent had had a trace of bumptiousness in his composition, his concentration on facts would make these pictures unbearable. But before nature he had the saving grace of reverence. The feeling of reverence which we can detect in "The Moraine," and many other paintings, wins our affection and sympathy, assuring us that Sargent, in the rocky Alpine landscape, "The Moraine," every stone and boulder in the foreground has been seen and stated clearly; the analysis of light and color has a subtle exactitude throughout; yet the whole is viewed steadily, and as a whole, all the detail being co-ordinated into one unified impression. It is a sublime statement of facts, telling us everything we could wish to know of the scene, and yet telling us little of the painter's thought beyond his powers of observation.

American Camera Work in London

London, Jan. 15

THE Royal Photographic Society, in its house in Russell Square, has just provided an interesting exhibition of recent work by members of the New York Camera Club. While containing no picture of first-rate importance and unexpectedly modest in aims in comparison with other American work which we have seen, the collection reaches a fairly high level of taste and skill and produces a most restful effect. At any rate it may be doubted whether there are two clubs in England which could provide as good a members' show.

The least satisfactory feature is the lack of interest in the thought of the artist. What was his goal in art? As we survey the vast array of his work we feel more and more that Sargent was supremely interested in representation. He was no lover of "Art for art's sake"; he did not love paint for paint's sake, but only as material for the process of representation. It affords him the means for rendering with exactitude the sensations of sight, and because Sargent saw further than most portrait painters, his portraits have been both praised and feared because of his insight into character. But taken in conjunction with his painting of landscape and architecture, it may be argued that the characterization which distinguishes Sargent's portraiture is more the result of acute intelligence than of his magnetic personality. It is never possible to accuse Sargent justly of painting something that is not there. But he was sharply alive to any hint given by a fleeting expression on the face of a sitter.

Of the street scenes one was attracted by the "Pennsylvania Station" of Floyd Eugene Vall, with its colossal archway and hurrying midges, by J. Petrocelli's "Idlers, Banzai" (showing incidentally how four idlers can be balanced by one hen) and by a street painter to another, homage paid with affection and true respect. Because sincere feeling is a greater thing than perfect technical accomplishment, Sargent's art was always at its highest when the subject he was painting inspired him with reverence. His limitations lay in the fact that his reverence was particular and not universal. He could not regard all beings and all things with equal respect, and when respect was lacking his picture tended to become a mere exercise in painting. Nothing is more illuminating than to compare Sargent's "Old Chair" with Van Gogh's "Yellow Chair" now in the Tate Gallery. The former

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though he held himself so aloof, was not more flawless recording machine, but a human being with human feelings, though these he kept under iron control.

The keenness of the artist's eye and the firmness of the artist's hand may be perceived even in pencil drawings done when he was between 14 and 16, but these powers alone developed to the highest degree would not have made Sargent what

is an exercise in painting, because the artist failed to perceive any necessity for wonder or reverence before an old chair in a garden.

There is no wonder or excitement in Sargent's painting, which is the product of a calm and perfectly balanced intellect. "That's that," his painting seems to say, and there is an end to it. But there is no end to Van Gogh's picture, which quivers with intense excitement and palpitations with profound reverence; it carries us back, not to the poor rush-chair, but to the thought of the man who saw and painted, and

imagined. Van Gogh throws down all reserves, he lays open his innermost self, and exposes his emotions bare and trembling.

Sargent was not a painter of this order. He remains always behind his defenses. He shows us continually what he can do, but is reluctant to let us see even a little of what he is. We might say that he is a painter who justifies himself by his works rather than by his faith. As a technician Sargent's place is with the highest. His painting approaches closely to that of Velasquez and he is like the Spanish master in that he is pre-occupied with the sensations of sight and more concerned with facts than with ideas. However posterity may rank him, we can be certain that Sargent will be grouped not with the great imaginative artists like Rembrandt and Michelangelo, but rather with men like Holbein and Velasquez who instruct, not by their creative imagination, but by impeccable recording.

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INTERNATIONAL
TESTS HARDLY
SUCCESSFULAbnormal Atmospheric Con-
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nual DX Event

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The third international radioing tests which ended Saturday night were, according to reports received from all parts of the United States and from abroad, the least successful of the three tests held so far, Arthur L. Lynch, editor of Radio Broadcast and a member of the committee in charge, said tonight.

Mr. Lynch attributed the poor results to atmospheric conditions, which, he said, were during the entire week, "the worst for this time of year I have known in my 16 years' radio experience."

Last night's results were particularly disappointing, Mr. Lynch said. At his listening post at Rockville Center, L. I., he said, he "couldn't tune in anything." During his week's vigil, he said, he could not definitely pin down one European station, though like hundreds of other list-

eners, he heard snatches of foreign programs.

The list of the mishaps of the week that helped to disrupt the radioing schedule included almost every form of interference known to radio. On Sunday and Monday nights S O S calls forced American stations to remain silent for all but a half hour of their allotted two hours. On other nights static formed an almost impenetrable wall along the Atlantic coast, and on Tuesday night the aurora borealis played havoc with radio-casting.

An earthquake and a "blanket of blot" that absorbed radio waves like a sponge also helped to spoil the tests. In addition, there were in the cities various forms of local interference, such as radiating receivers, commercial radio stations, and interference from power circuits, electric railways, signalling systems, and other radioing stations which radiocasting could not ride.

While the tests may seem to have been unsuccessful, such results as were secured are probably that the sending stations have the power to get across and the better receiving sets the sensitivity necessary to pick them up when atmospheric conditions will permit. In view of the fact that conditions that existed, the performances as were made were all the more creditable. Those who participated in the tests may feel quite cheerful about it, even though long lists of stations were not logged.

Ed.

Radio Programs

zoo, radio historian. 8—Program through courtesy.

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6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Ruth Shaffner, soprano; "Male Quartet"; "Twins" Musical Hour; Ross Gorman and his orchestra.

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Radio Sets Needed for
Lighthouse Keepers

Washington, Feb. 1

Secretary of Commerce Her-

bert Hoover has asked for the

contribution of radio sets for the

country's lighthouse keepers. This

isolated underpaid Government

service belongs in the first rank

of shut-ins and would benefit

greatly by the gift of radio re-

ceiving sets, Secretary Hoover said.

He announced that a Philadelphia

woman had presented 25 sets for

these folks and that several hun-

dred more are needed.

There are 720 lighthouses on

United States territory, some as far

away as the Aleutian Islands, and

the personnel of the lighthouse

service is completely isolated from

the world, he said. Receiving sets

may be shipped to the Lighthouse

Service, Bureau of Navigation, for

distribution among these people.

by Prof. Walter L. Jennings of Worcester

tech. "Musical Hour" direct from

Norwich, Conn. 8—Program through

courtesy.

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Growing Small Grain? Talk, "Our Country Elevator"; Round Table discussion, 6:40—Ralph Emerson, organ recital; 7:—Ford and Glenn, Lullaby Time; 7:30—mixed chorus of the Apollo Music Club of Chicago, with solos.

W.L.W., Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Theatrical feature, interview with Alvin Karpis, 6:40—United States weather forecast and market reports.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The publication of the annual report of the Rhodes trustees, which shows that there were 186 Rhodes overseas scholars at Oxford last year, derived almost equally from the British Dominions and the United States, recalls attention to the unique educational ideals which underlay Cecil Rhodes' will. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Rhodes' Foundation still holds the field as having behind it the most profound and the most interesting vision of what could be accomplished by a great educational trust.

Cecil Rhodes' Ideals of Education

Rhodes' ultimate ideal was to bring about a closer unity between the English-speaking peoples, to which he later added Germany, as being the most certain way of securing the advance of civilization and lasting peace on earth. He saw that the most effective road to that end was not politics, but education truly conceived. He was convinced that, if his scholars were brought under the influence of the noblest ideas, they could not fail to be inspired by the same zeal and objects as himself.

He therefore divided his scheme into two parts. On the one side he instructed his trustees to select young men who, in competition with one another, had come out on top under certain very severe tests. They had to be men of intellectual ability, physical health and activity, moral character, and possessed of instincts of leadership and of interest in their fellow men. These were the tests which he laid down as indicating true manhood. It would not be easy to better them.

On the other side, he provided the financial means whereby the men selected on these lines could go to Oxford for three years, partly to become acquainted with one another, and partly to receive the higher education which he thought would best qualify them to understand and help to solve the vast world problems which he saw were inevitably coming up to the English-speaking peoples to be dealt with.

Rhodes' educational ideals were quite simple. Education had for its ultimate end public service; thus he expressed the hope in his will that his scholars "would esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim in after life." The qualities which he sought to elicit in his scholars were fourfold. First, the capacity to think and reason for themselves; secondly, fidelity to the moral virtues, which he defined as follows: "truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship"; thirdly, the instincts for leadership, which he interpreted as an active interest in and love for his fellowmen; and, lastly, activity and health of body.

There is surely little doubt that if the scholarship system which Rhodes founded can turn out every year some sixty or seventy men who have these qualities, who have rubbed shoulders with their fellows from other lands in one of the most ancient and famous places of learning, and who leave Oxford imbued with a zeal to work for world unity and world peace in such ways as they can in their own lands, they cannot fail in due time to have an immense influence in helping to bring about that civilized, progressive, peaceful and law-abiding world of which Cecil Rhodes dreamed.

One fact is becoming more and more apparent. It is that violations of national and state dry laws will continue just so long as people in the United States demand liquor and are willing to pay the price which those who assume the risk of providing it are disposed to charge. If it were possible to impress upon those who are, in most other respects, willing observers of the laws of the land a realization that at the moment they refuse to patronize the peddlers of contraband liquors this illegal traffic will automatically stop, the main problem of law enforcement as it affects the Eighteenth Amendment would be finally and satisfactorily solved.

Abetting Dry Law Violations

The chief argument of the organized nullificationists has been, especially since it became apparent that wholesale violations of the law were possible, that as the law was not being absolutely enforced it should be repealed. No more specious argument was ever advanced in support of any cause, however unworthy. No one would think of putting it forward as a reason why any other law, proscriptive in its character, should be repealed. The amendment was enacted and the law to enforce it passed to limit, as far as possible, the traffic in and use of the alcoholic beverages which had fallen under popular condemnation. Is it logical to argue, because a few, or many, insist upon continuing an indulgence in these liquors or their synthetic substitutes, that the law should be repealed, either by nullification or by popular action?

The great difficulty in the way of a complete enforcement of the law is the failure of thoughtless or vicious persons to realize that a really constructive national reform has been undertaken. It is not enough for them to insist that this decision was reached without their consent. In a democracy, once a course of action has been determined upon, there remains no longer the question of majorities, minorities, or factions. Under the very Constitution whose provisions the nullificationists hope their inalienable liberties will be preserved, along with those of their neighbors, the manner of reaching such an important decision is clearly provided. In it, likewise, is provided the method by which a decision once reached may be reversed. But this is not by nullification, neither is it by careless or wanton violation.

There is abroad in the land, fostered by the avowed enemies of society, the confusing and misleading belief that wholesale violations of the prohibition law have destroyed, in the thought of the people generally, their respect for all law. Such mesmerism is as vicious and

aggressive as that which would induce or condone the undermining of the democratic structure upon which the Government rests. It heralds, as it would welcome, the knowledge that the selfish end sought had been attained, a complete social and political revolution, and the inevitable chaos that would ensue. In it there is seen only the vain attempt of the worst element of society to make it appear that prohibition; rather than the violation of the law, has brought a progressive nation of more than 100,000,000 free people to the verge of some awful crisis.

The plain duty of every sober-minded person in the United States is to help prove the falsity of such a claim. This does not call for any unusual or conspicuous effort on the part of the individual. The final and decisive blow can be struck at the moment when the people of the United States, individually and collectively, refuse longer to patronize the avowed enemies of their homes and institutions.

With all the enthusiasm of youth, and with the determination gained by experience in which there has been little of disappointment or discouragement, New York, or that portion of the Greater City which is distinguished as Manhattan, is preparing to celebrate, during the coming summer, the three-hundredth anniversary of its first settlement by whites. The occasion is an auspicious one only as it marks a milestone in the course of an important community's almost unparalleled growth and development.

There is nothing in all Manhattan's long expanse from north to south, or in its narrow breadth, to indicate its assumed antiquity. It has always been "new." First its crude shield is said to have borne the words, "Novi Belgii." Later it was New Amsterdam. Still later it adopted the present name, New York. The city's restlessness and progressiveness have kept it always true to its distinguishing adjectival cognomen. As one views it today in all its superb grandeur and perennial freshness of contour and color, it recalls the story told of the ancient Methuselah's celebration of his eight hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It is related that upon this occasion, there being no lighted candles to supply the data, a lady who was among the invited guests asked the dignified host what was his exact age. Upon being courteously informed, she is said to have declared that it was inconceivable to her because, as she insisted, he did not look a day over eight hundred.

So with the metropolis of the Western World. Its years hang lightly upon it, and it seems ever to grow younger and more sturdy. With becoming care for its antecedents and its traditions, it has set apart great halls and picturesque depots, wherein are preserved the evidences of its genesis and progress. It is to these places, and not to the streets and avenues, that the investigator must go to find the proofs which are so carefully put away. But these, no doubt, will be proudly displayed to home folks and visitors when company comes to help celebrate the approaching anniversary.

Civilization has scarcely written, in all the ages, a more engrossing romance than that woven about Manhattan Island. Peter Minuit and his fellow emigrants from Holland purchased the ground from the Manhattan Indians for trinkets, valued roughly at sixty guilders, about \$24. Perhaps there has never been, anywhere in the world, a greater or more rapid advance in values and in growth than on this spot. There should be exhibited, for comparison with the present gigantic buildings which the descendants of these Hollanders and their neighbors have erected, replicas of the bark-covered huts and the crude dugouts which sheltered the pioneer New Yorkers.

But there are more significant aspects of this progress which cannot be displayed by such contrasts, no matter how striking. Those who are beset by the unhappy belief that the civilization of the present day is decadent, or is languishing, will find, if they choose to seek them, convincing and conclusive proofs in refutation of their fears. Even in the Greater City, where it is suspected such evidences are scarcest, the weight of proof is overwhelming. It is found in the schools, in the churches, in business, and, more abundantly than elsewhere, in the homes. Let those who doubt compare the conditions of today with those of one, two or three centuries ago, if they will. They will find that neighborliness, friendliness and forbearance are increasing as there are being swept away and destroyed the sordid influences of selfishness, bigotry and narrow prejudice. It is in the realization of these better things, which abound, that the people of the newer age see the gratifying assurances of their own advancement.

Friendly but emphatic protest is to be made in behalf of Canada, it is stated, against the enactment of a bill now before the United States Congress which proposes provision for the maintenance of a nine-foot navigable channel in the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Announcement to this effect has been made by Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, in an address before the House of Commons.

Canada to Protest Lake Water Diversion

Canada, as well as the intervening states, depends for a definition of the existing rights of the claimants to a greater volume of lake water than is now permitted upon the terms of the permit issued by the Secretary of War of the United States in March, 1925. The formulation of this order, or permit, followed a long continued contest in the United States Supreme Court. It was alleged, and not denied, that the Chicago sanitary district officials had for years violated a permit authorizing the diversion of slightly more than 4000 feet of water per second from Lake Michigan, by withdrawing upward of 10,000 feet per second. It was finally decided by the court that Chicago had no right to divert water from the lake in excess of 4000 cubic feet per second. But in order that no great hardship

should be inflicted by the immediate reduction of the water necessary in the operation of the city's sanitary system, a temporary increase to 10,000 cubic feet was authorized by the War Department.

It is now claimed that the purpose of the pending measure, the passage of which is to be opposed by Canada, and which is incidentally opposed by the intervening states named, providing for the maintenance of a nine-foot navigable channel in the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, will nullify the findings of the Supreme Court and perpetuate the temporary permit issued by the War Department, which was clearly intended only to bridge over an emergency.

The dignified protest to be made in behalf of the Canadian Government cannot be carelessly regarded, any more than can that of the states which have asserted a regional, and perhaps a national right, in opposition to the alleged rights of Chicago and the less tangible rights of the people of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana. However important the proposed nine-foot channel may be, commercially, it should be remembered that the waters which it is insisted must be diverted from Lake Michigan are not of paramount importance in maintaining that channel except in the periods of low water in the Mississippi. Even at such time the lake waters constitute but one-fourth of the low-water flow, approximately. It is not impossible, it would seem, if the maintenance of this flow is vital to the industries of the states named, that it could be assured by conserving, in the upper reaches of the river, or in the Missouri above its confluence with the Mississippi, the waters now permitted to go to waste in flood times.

Canada and the states arrayed against the policy proposed have an unquestioned right to insist upon a reasonable maintenance of the Great Lakes levels. The final decision must turn upon a realization of the greatest rights of the greatest number. With that understood, the reasonable course should not be hard to discover.

Protest against newspaper cartoonists' attitude toward plumbers has been made at Waterbury by the Master Plumbers' Association. In this protest it was intimated that the cartoonists had much to do with delaying the rise of this necessary trade to the level of a profession. We were not aware that plumbers more than many other men had been despitely used by professional humorists nor that the public held them in low esteem. Perhaps we are mistaken, but at least it can be said that there are other vocations and trades, other professions and classes which might protest, but which suffer in a strong silence.

For example, the legal profession does not always come off well in the cartoons, the gentleman who sell ice are by no means respectfully treated, the college professor and many other types are by no means well used, yet many lawyers are quite as high-minded as plumbers and there are dozens of professors who deserve considerable handling. But all these are mute—it is the plumbers alone who raise their voices. In doing so, their zeal leads them a trifle astray, for all men of the world must admit that if plumbing becomes a profession, it will lose the pay of a trade, and glory will take the place of income. It must be that the plumbers, aside from having been unfairly treated in some cases, feel themselves so much fixed in the public scheme that they can speak with special privilege to be heard. It is undeniable that the public can dispense with essay writers and novelists, but it can't do without the plumber. That is constitutional and, as Carlyle would have said, inexpressible.

This being so, the plumbers seek a definition of their standing. They have come to their Runnymede and will have a charter that forever protects them against the cartoonist and his wayward knack. There must be no more levity, no more easy innuendo, no more oblique depreciation of a calling entrenched in this century's progress. It has been whispered that part of the cartoonists' ill-timed pleasantry aimed at a certain delib'rateness in the movements of plumbers, but that is merely the fault of the cartoonists who do not understand the values of dignity. It has also been implied that plumbers charge a good deal, a matter only to be settled by exhaustive investigation. What can be said, however, is that plumbers are not the first craftsmen to bring forth this criticism from a public which seldom pauses to consider what it would do were there no plumbers.

Editorial Notes

Sentiments worthy of the widest publicity were those exchanged between King George V and President Coolidge relative to the rescue by the officers and crew of the American liner President Roosevelt of all hands of the British freighter Antiope. "In expressing my thankfulness and admiration for this splendid example of skill and gallantry, I know that I am only voicing the feeling of all British hearts," wrote the King in part. And the President answered that the event is but another illustration of the heroism and gallantry which have characterized alike the mariners of the United States and Great Britain, continuing, "While regretting the occasion therefore, I rejoice that American sailors have been able to help those of Great Britain." These are the things which bind nations together.

When a large store in an American metropolis thinks it worth its while to carry in the city's newspapers an advertisement under the caption "Truth," one need not despair of the country's business morale. "No buyer, no salesperson, and least of all the advertising department, is permitted to misrepresent, either openly or by equivocation, any item of merchandise in this store," this advertisement reads in part, and to this significant statement of policy the following is added:

Any time the truth won't sell the kind of goods we sell, we'll change to another kind of goods.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The Coal Commission, which everybody is hoping will find the way out of the present coal tangle in Britain, has finished taking public evidence after four months' steady work. It cannot truthfully be said that the evidence which has been laid before it has been very encouraging.

It is clear that coal mining, the ultimate basis of British industry, is suffering from a series of maladies, springing partly out of world conditions and partly out of internal feuds and bad organization, which are not likely to disappear without much patient work and good will.

The external troubles of the industry are the same as those which have given rise to difficulty in the coal industry in the United States, in Germany, in Belgium—indeed, all over the globe. There is overproduction of coal in the post-war world, and in consequence there is unemployment in coal mining everywhere, and coal owners are competing against one another for the limited market by lowering wages as a means to lower prices.

The effect of these external influences has been intensified in Great Britain by the fact that the mining population has steadily increased since the war, owing to the fact that many young men have been unable to find employment in other trades because there is depression there also, and because of the difficulty of emigration.

The internal difficulties are threefold. First, there are more than 3000 pits and 1500 separate coal-mining companies. Some measure of amalgamation is clearly overdue, but nothing has been done to bring it about. Secondly, old-fashioned pits are not being closed down, partly to avoid adding to unemployment, which means that the general average of wages is low and the average cost of production is high. And thirdly, the relations between the mining association and the miners' federation are practically those of open war.

The evidence before the Coal Commission brought out these facts clearly enough, but it offered little by way of a practical solution. If the Coal Commission itself cannot do better than the witnesses who came before it, then the situation is indeed parlous.

The mine owners took up an utterly "stand pat" position. They would not admit that anything was seriously wrong with the industry except the general state of trade, and their practical proposals were summarized by the chairman as meaning that the miners should work for an hour longer without remuneration, that 100,000 miners should be dismissed, and that railway rates should be reduced by 25 per cent, though even then the industry would be running at a loss of 3d. a ton.

The miners were not more helpful. They made no suggestions for dealing with the immediate crisis at all. They simply produced a grandiose plan for creating a supertrust for the coal and all ancillary industries, including electricity, under government control, and they admitted that, even if it could be successfully carried into effect, as is at least doubtful, it could have no bearing upon the serious problem with which the coal industry and the community will be confronted on May 1 next, when the subsidy comes to an end, and some other means of bridging the gulf between hours and wages, on the one side, and solvency on the other, has to be found.

The most obvious result of the commission's public session so far is to disclose that the leaders on both sides, in their present temper, are extremely unlikely either to find or to put through a solution on their own account. They seem to be bitterly hostile to one another and unable to envisage any other solution than their own.

Everything, therefore, depends for the time being upon the Coal Commission itself. Nobody expects that it can produce a ready-made plan which will surprise the Nation by its simplicity and practicality. But there is general

agreement that it has shown wisdom, grasp and fair-mindedness in the conduct of its inquiry, and its recommendations will certainly be treated with attention and respect.

At the commission's concluding session, its chairman, Sir Herbert Samuel, late High Commissioner for Palestine, announced that it hoped to report by the end of February. There will, therefore, be two months left over in which to arrive at an agreed solution before the nine months' truce bought by the subsidy last August comes to an end. Coal, or the smoke it creates, will certainly overshadow the political horizon of this coming spring.

The Government has announced that it hopes to hold an imperial conference in the autumn. It is a curious fact that the British Empire, or Commonwealth of Nations, as it has been renamed, has no central authority at all. Each of its self-governing nations is completely independent of the rest and of Great Britain. The King simply presides over the whole as a kind of hereditary non-political chairman. There is no legislature or executive which can speak or act for the Empire as a whole.

The nearest approach to a common organ is the Imperial Conference, and this consists of the Prime Ministers of the self-governing states and a representative of India, who assemble every three years or so to deliberate about their common affairs. But this conference has no powers of its own. It cannot act by majority vote. Every agreement reached at its meetings is subject to ratification or rejection by the six parliaments of the Empire.

The main purpose of the session proposed for this autumn is to discuss the effect on inter-imperial relations of the Locarno settlement. The Locarno pacts, it will be remembered, were signed by Great Britain, but discretion was left to the dominions to ratify them or not, as they liked. If they do not do so, what is to happen should France or Germany violate the terms of the pact?

The Locarno Pact, indeed, touches the most fundamental difficulty which confronts the British Commonwealth. The six nations of which it is composed have solved the problem of their internal relations on the basis of complete self-government. But how are six separate nations, scattered all over the world and with no common machinery, to conduct a common foreign policy?

Locarno got around the problem only by postponing it. The Imperial Conference will assemble to try to find a permanent solution.

The Imperial Conference will also certainly have to deal with economic problems. There is a growing dissatisfaction everywhere with the existing fiscal system of the Empire. The Protectionists are strong in Great Britain. The country or low-tariff parties are strong everywhere in the dominions. There is little doubt that an attempt will be made to see whether some further steps cannot be taken toward greater freedom of inter-imperial trade.

The extremely successful exhibition of some 615 of John Singer Sargent's pictures in the Burlington Galleries reminds us of how much more international art is than anything else in the modern world. Sargent was an American by birth. He learned his art in France. He spent most of his life and did most of his painting in England.

Yet there is no jealousy about it. All nations can agree to praise and claim as their own a painter who will certainly rank with the foremost artists of the age, who reflected in his work the best qualities of all his three motherlands, and who in consequence attained to a standard which was universal in its appeal. When will the nations come to recognize the brotherhood of man as clearly as they recognize the brotherhood of art?

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

The international jury of architects, representing nine European countries—England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Holland, Austria, Belgium, and Sweden—has met to decide on the plans for the new home of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The choice of the ground on which the building will be erected is already practically agreed upon, although the details of the sale have not been completed. The League of Nations counts on acquiring fully two-thirds of the grounds of the Château Banquet, in addition to the entire property known as Priure. It would appear that the possible needs of the future have not been overlooked when negotiating for this land, as it will allow, for example, additional constructions within its domain.

The new palace will be erected along the water-front promenade, near the Secretariat building, which will be connected with the new Assembly building by a tunnel or some other means of communication which the jury of architects will decide. Roughly, the whole forms a square, enclosed on two sides with lake views (Quai President Wilson), the Route de Scherren and the Rue Butini. The Secretariat building, formerly the Hôtel National, which was unsuccessfully offered for sale by the League of Nations, has proved eminently satisfactory, and, apart from an additional story to be added, no other transformations are contemplated.

Telephonic communication between Geneva and Paris is to be greatly simplified by the opening of three new telephonic lines during 1926. These will be direct communications linking Geneva and Paris by way of Fauriel. The work will be put in hand during the summer, and certainly before the Assembly of the League of Nations. Meanwhile the pneumatic post which will be installed at the General Post Office, Geneva, for expediting the transmission of telegrams and express letters, will begin functioning on March 1. The conducting tubes connecting the palace of the League of Nations and the postal centers of Mont Blanc and St. Mandé have been completed some time back, and the work of construction of the station itself is in hand.

The Swiss Women's Year Book for 1926 has just appeared. A portrait of Charles Secretan, the great champion of woman's rights, appears on the front page with biographical note written by Mr. Demierre-Schenk. Many of the most pressing and significant questions of the day are reviewed by women well known in feminist circles and for their literary and social activities.

Since the return of Alsace to France the heavy consignments of vegetables and early fruits coming from the south of France travel over French rails as far as Bâle, which has become an important center for these necessities, as it was before 1870. As La Barfussplatz, where the buying and selling of the produce takes place, has no conveniences for the storing of the merchandise, it has become necessary to construct a large modern market, with cellars and refrigerators, on the Kollplatz, in close proximity to the French railway station. The market will be connected with the main line by one passing underground and where the produce can be conserved under the same conditions as in a warehouse.

The special commission appointed to inquire into the conditions of the forthcoming exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa., relative to Swiss participation therein by an exhibition of clockmaking, has decided that Switzerland will not participate in the exhibition, either officially or privately. In consequence the grant of 300,000 Swiss francs has been withdrawn.

The Austrian Chancellor has made known to the Federal Political Department that his country will participate officially at the International Exhibition of Interior Navigation and Utilization of Hydraulic Power, to be held at Bâle this year. The Austrian Minister of Agriculture

and Forestry intends to furnish a complete résumé, with plans and photographs, of hydraulic power progress in his country. This presentation will serve as an interesting complement to the private exhibits, among which are to be represented the Society of Steam Navigation on the Danube, the Society for Technical Nautical Construction at Vienna, Society for the Construction of Screw Propellers, etc. Spain also is showing a keen interest in the Bâle exhibition, and two electrical companies of Madrid have announced their intention of exhibiting.

The members of the Botanical Society of Geneva, together with friends and representatives from other learned societies, recently celebrated, in the great hall of the university, the fiftieth anniversary of the society. The ceremony opened with a presidential address by Henri Roux, who, strangely enough, had occupied the position of first, as well as that of fiftieth president. None better than he, therefore, could retrace the history of the society. The president pointed out that the first botanical society was actually founded at Geneva in 1852, but disappeared some years later, in 1856. The present one was founded in 1875. During the period from 1901 to 1903 a catalogue was published under the direction of G. Beaurand, and in January, 1909, it was decided to publish the bulletin annually.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Ethical Basis of Personal Selling

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a letter, published in your columns last spring, a reader expressed the opinion that one of the causes of any unsound economic condition present today in American life was salesmanship. He went on to say that high school and college students were taught how to make use of human shortcomings to sell goods to consumers who did not need them, and, more important, who could not afford them. "High pressure" salesmanship is common, he believes, and the public in general does not know how to combat it.

This reader is not alone in his opinion. Many others have voiced the same objections to present-day methods of distributing products of all types. And their objections are justified in a wide variety of cases, although the lack of economic justifications is usually due to ignorance of a better method, rather than any intent of dishonesty.

Within the last two months, however, a book has been published on this subject which clearly shows the tendency toward clearer thinking upon this very important subject. The A. W. Shaw Company has published "Principles of Personal Selling," by Dr. H. R. Tosdal of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in which the opening sentence is, "The ultimate consumer and his wants govern commerce and industry."

Dr. Tosdal goes on to say: "The fact that commerce and industry are based upon the desire to satisfy the economic wants of man is the starting point for any consideration of the economic object of selling and salesmanship." Again: "From the point of view of public welfare, good salesmanship is that which really and effectively helps to satisfy wants and yields the largest surplus of satisfactions from exchange transactions."

He then says that salesmanship is a productive activity, creating both subjective and objective values. Any business man, believes Dr. Tosdal, who is interested in maintaining his business year after year, will find that "his own best interests run parallel with those of the buying public."

This point of view underlies each of the following chapters, coming to the fore, however, in the last, which contains a discussion of ethics. Here he writes: "It is being learned, slowly, perhaps, in some respects, but surely, that the ethical basis and the profitable and successful basis of selling are identical." T. W. R.